

*B.R.f*

A  
TREATISE  
ON  
ANCIENT ARMOUR  
AND  
WEAPONS,

ILLUSTRATED BY

Plates taken from the ORIGINAL ARMOUR in the Tower of London,  
and other Arsenals, Museums, and Cabinets.

---

By FRANCIS GROSE, Esq; F.A.S.



LONDON  
PRINTED FOR S. HOOPER N° 212 HIGH HOLBORN  
MDCCLXXXVI.

*11*



MUSEVM  
BRITAN  
NICVM



---

---

# P R E F A C E.

---

HAVING in the course of my researches into the military antiquities of this country \*, in vain sought for some treatise exhibiting a series of authentic delineations, and descriptions of the different kinds of armour and weapons used by our ancestors; I conceived that a work of that kind would not be an unacceptable addition to the antiquarian and military libraries, and might also be useful to sculptors, painters, and designers, and enable them to avoid those anachronisms and violations of the *coustume*, which we too often meet with in works otherwise excellently performed.

\* THE author has been long employed on a HISTORY of the BRITISH ARMY from the time of the conquest, to the reign of King George I. which history is now far advanced.



THE chief sources from which I have drawn my examples, are the armour and weapons themselves, preserved either in the public arsenals, or private cabinets ; but as several specimens are wanting in those repositories, I have, to supply the deficiency, occasionally availed myself of the assistance of sepulchral monuments, the great seals of our kings and ancient barons, and figures on painted glass : but these as sparingly and cautiously as possible, and only in the case abovementioned. For the historical part I have consulted a variety of glossaries, military writers, and ancient manuscript inventories of armour, both in the public libraries and those of my friends.

ALTHOUGH I mean to confine this work chiefly to the consideration of English armour, worn from the conquest to the time of its disuse, I shall, occasionally, so far digress as to give a few plates of such pieces of ancient or foreign armour as are judged authentic, curious, and have not been before published.

IN order the more clearly to investigate my subject, I shall in imitation of mathematical writers,



## P R E F A C E.

v

ters, define and describe every article or piece of armour, piece by piece, its construction and use, and afterwards give a general history of armour and arms, shewing their original forms and materials, with their successive improvements, and the different laws and regulations made respecting them, with their prices.

THE alterations in defensive armour caused by the use of gunpowder, the armour directed by our statutes to be worn and kept by the different ranks of people, its gradual and final disuse.

SUCH is the plan of this work ; in the execution of which no pains have or will be spared: the plates being etched in a free painter-like manner, will, it is conceived, give them a more picturesque appearance, than they would have derived from the stiffness of the graver. They are the work of the ingenious Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, Vice-President of the Society of Artists of Great-Britain.

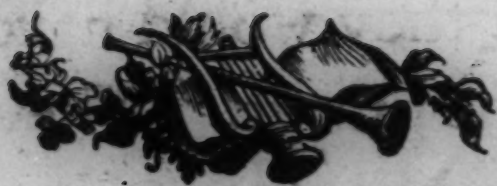
IT would be the highest ingratitude to omit my acknowledgments to the late and present principal Store-keepers of the Ordnance, by whose favour I have been indulged with a free access to  
that



that curious repository, the armory in the Tower of London ; for which I here beg leave to return them my most grateful thanks.

LIKE thanks are due and returned to Sir ASHTON LEVER, for his liberal permission to copy any of the armour in his extensive museum.

I AM also much obliged to many other gentlemen for communications from their different cabinets ; their names will be mentioned under the different articles they have furnished.



A TREATISE



# EXPLANATION

OF THE

## FRONTISPIECE.

A RICH embossed steel shield, representing the delivery of the keys of some ancient city, to a conquering General. The chief figures, which are ten inches high, are richly inlaid with gold; the whole is encompassed with a border of fruits, flowers, foliage and grotesque work, likewise inlaid with the same metal.

THE work of this shield seems in the stile of the fifteenth century. It was probably used as one of the insignia of dignity, commonly borne before the generals in chief of that time. It was purchased in Italy by the late Dr. Ward, who gave five hundred pounds for it; at present it is the property of Gustavus Brander, Esq; of Christ Church, Hants.

Its height is two feet three inches, measured over the convexity: its breadth, taken in the same manner, one foot eleven inches. The border, which is included in the above, is two inches.

It has four holes in the face, for the conveniency of fixing a handle, and diverse others round the exterior edge of the border, a little within the rim, at the distance of two inches from each other, probably for fixing a lining of silk or some other stuff.

WEIGHT of the shield nine pounds three quarters.



# E R R A T A.

## PAGE

- 14, note (z) for *Pausanius*, read *Pausanias*.  
 15, line 11, after *sleeves* put ;  
 16, note (d) line 4, for *fragiliatatem*, read *fragilitatem*.  
 22, note (n) for *Newcombe*, read *Winchcombe*.  
 23, line 8, for *fig. 6* read 4; and in the note at the bottom, for *John*, read *James*.  
 24, in note (s) for *plate 24*, read *plate 25*.  
 29, 30, and in diverse other places where Mr. Brander's Survey of Arms, Armour, and Ammunition, 1st of Ed. VI. is mentioned, for *MSS.* read *MS*.  
 31, in the note (p) for *Archæologia*, read *Archæologia*.  
 48, line 14, for *John*, read *James*.  
 49, note (f) for *venientes*, read *venientibus*.  
 54, line 7, for *John*, read *James*.  
 59, for the note (u) put (x) and for (x) put (y).  
 68, line 3, between the words *among* and *state*, insert the word *the*.  
 71, note (r) for *France*, read *Franc*.  
 76, note (k) at the bottom, for *MSS.* read *MS*.  
 80, note (t) for *remembrancer's office*, read *office of the remembrancer of the exchequer*.  
 83, line 13, for *MSS.* read *MS*.  
 95, note (i) line 5, after the word *council* and before the cypher o, put N.  
 109, at the bottom of the price of the pike, opposite *summe*, for *Li. vi. vi.* put *£o. iv. vi.*  
 The plate marked 50 should have been marked 49.  
 Description of plate I. line 12, for *Pannach*, read *Pennache*.  
 Description of plate XI. line 3, dele *formerly*; line 5, for *Pannache*, read *Pennache*.  
 Description of plate XXXIX. for *Balbrough*, read *Barlborough*.



---

---

# TREATISE

## A ON Ancient Armour, &c.

---

### DEFENSIVE ARMOUR.

#### THE HELMET.

THE head was defended by a piece of armour, known by the general denominations of Head-piece, Casque and Helmet. Helmets were anciently formed of various materials, but chiefly of skins of beasts, brass and iron.

A HELMET is either open or close, an open helmet covers only the head, ears and neck, leaving the face unguarded. (a) Some deemed open helmets, have a bar or bars from the forehead to the chin, to guard against the transverse cut of a broad sword, but this affords little or no defence against the point of a lance or sword. (b)

A CLOSE helmet entirely covers the head, face and neck, having on the front, perforations for the admission of air, and slits through

---

(a) As fig. 5, plate 7. || (b) For specimens of bar helmets, see plate 5, fig. 2, and 4.

which



which the wearer may see the objects around him, this part which is stiled the visor (c) lifts up by means of a pivot over each ear.

SOME close helmets have a farther improvement called a (d) bever, the bever when closed covers the mouth and chin, and either lifts up by revolving on the same pivots as the visor, or lets down by means of two or more pivots on each side near the jaws, in which case the bever consists of several laminæ or plates, one shutting over the other.

HELMETS with bevers to let down, are less common than those whose bevers lift up : the use of the bever was to enable the wearer to eat or drink more commodiously, than could be done in a helmet with a visor only.

THE bars placed before the faces of the open helmets, were also contrived to lift up and let down by means of pivots placed as for the visor. (e)

THE helmets of the Greeks and Romans were mostly, if not always open, some of the latter were much like scull caps, not long since worn by our dragoons. (f) Montfaucon says, he never saw an ancient helmet with a visor to raise or let down, but is nevertheless of opinion, that they had those contrivances ; it seems as if the Romans, at least, those of which Pompey's army was composed at Pharfalia, had open helmets, as Cæsar directed his soldiers to strike them in the face : an order he would not have given had their faces been covered.

---

(c) VISOR, from the French word Vifer, to take aim. || (d) BEVER, from bever, drinker, or from the Italian Bevere, to drink. || (e) FIG. 2, Plate 4, shews a helmet, with the visor and bever closed up, the slits cut through the visor for the benefit of sight. Fig. 1, in the same Plate, represents the same helmet, with the visor lifted up, the bever remaining close. Fig. 5, plate 5, a helmet with both visor and bever up. And fig. 3, and 5, 6, plate 4, a helmet whose bever lets down. Fig. 2 and 4, plate 5, two helmets with the bars down. And Fig. 1, and 3, the same helmets with the bars lifted up.

(f) SEE plate 2, fig. 2.



Two Grecian Helmets (g) in the British Museum, have a kind of contrivance to cover the nose, somewhat in effect resembling the bar.

OVER the top of the helmet rose an elevated ridge called the crest, (h) which both strengthened it against a blow, and afforded a place for decoration and distinction.

HELMETS are again divided into different species, distinguished by the appellation of chapelle de fer, the burgonet, bacinnet, salet, scull or hoskin, castle, pot and morion.

#### THE CHAPELLE DE FER.

THE Chapelle de Fer, is, literally translated, the iron hat, or chaplet; but according to Father Daniel, (i) the term chapelle was anciently used, to express every sort of covering for the head. The Chapelle de Fer occurs in the statute of Winchester, (k) among the different kinds of armour therein directed to be kept; but by some unaccountable mistake in Ruffhead's Edition of the Statutes at large, is there repeatedly translated a breast-plate. (l) Under the denomination of the Chapelle de Fer, may be ranged those conical

---

(g) SEE different views of these helmets in plate 1. || (h) ALL the helmets, plate 5, have crests; sometimes the crests represented lions, dragons, or other devices, tending to make the warrior appear taller and more terrible. Crests also served to point out kings and generals to their followers. (i) The points that made the specific differences between helmets, that is, which constituted one a bacinnet, another a salet, &c. are not so exactly defined as could be wished. In some degree to ascertain this matter, is here nevertheless attempted. || (i) HISTOIRE de la Milice François, vol. 1. p. 389.

(k) THIS statute was enacted at Winchester, 13 Ed. I. Cap. 6. whence it derived its name; it was also called the assize of arms, because therein was directed the different kinds of arms to be kept by every rank and degree of persons, according to their estates, or personal property. || (l) By this error, defensive armour for the head is totally omitted; for though there was a hood of mail to the hawberk, there was none to the haubergeon.



and cylindrical head-pieces, expressed on the great seals of our early kings, and ancient great barons. (m)

THE Chapelle de Fer is frequently mentioned by Froissart, and was then the head-piece worn by the light horse, and foot soldiers. Father Daniel says, (n) it was a light helmet, without visor or gorget, like those since called bacinets; perhaps a kind of iron cap, attached to, or worn over a hood of mail. This iron hat is called also in French, Armet, and was occasionally put on by knights, when they retired from the Melee of the battle, to rest themselves and take breath.

#### THE BOURGUINOTE, OR BURGONET.

THIS kind of head-piece probably succeeded the cylindric and conical casques before-mentioned; that celebrated French Antiquary, Monsieur Franchet, (o) says, "when helmets better represented the human head, they were called bourguinotes, possibly from being invented by the Burgundians." The helmet, No. 2 of plate 3, and No. 1 and 2 of plate 8, seem to answer this definition of the burgonet; for not only the figure of the human head is preserved, but also the shapes or out-lines of the features.

#### THE BACINET.

BACINETS were light helmets, so called from their resemblance to a bâton, and were generally without vizors, though from diverse

---

(m) SEE plate 9. || (n) HIST. Mil. tom. 1. p. 389. || (o) DE l'ordonnance, armes & instrumens, desquels les François ont usé en leurs guerres, l. 2. p. 42. He there also says, that the burgonets were by the Italians, called armets, salades, or celates.



quotations cited by Du Cange, (p) they appear occasionally to have had them. Finchet supposes them to have been a lighter sort of helmet, that did not cover the face, and says, he finds that the knights often exchanged their helmets for bassinets, when much fatigued, and wishing to ease and refresh themselves; at a time when they could not with propriety go quite unarmed,

BASSINETS were worn in the reigns of Edward II. and III. and Richard II. by most of the English Infantry, as may be repeatedly seen in the Rolls of Parliament, and other public records.

#### THE SALADE, SALET, OR CELATE.

FATHER DANIEL (p) defines a Salet to be a sort of light casque, without a crest, sometimes having a visor, and being sometimes without one.

IN a manuscript (r) inventory of the royal stores and habiliments of war in the different arsenals and garrisons, taken 1st of Edward VI. there are entries of the following articles. At Hampton Court, fallets for archers on horseback, fallets with grates, and old fallets with vizards: At Windsor, falettes and skulls: At Calais, faletts with vyfars and bevers, and falets with bevers. These authorities prove, that falets were of various constructions.

#### THE SCULL

Is a head-piece, without visor or bever, resembling a bowl or bason, such as was worn by our cavalry, within twenty or thirty years.

---

(p) GUIL. Guiart. An. 1270. Et Clers Bacinez a Visieres.

AN. 1304. Hauberjons, & Tacles Entieres  
Escus, Bacinez a Visieres.

(q) HIST. Milice François. || (r) THIS very curious manuscript is the property of Gustavus Brander, Esq. of Christ Church, Herts.

THE



## THE HUFFKIN.

THIS seems to be a light head-piece worn by archers; it is mentioned in a manuscript treatise of martial discipline by Ralph Smith, dedicated to Sir Christopher Hatton, then Vice-chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth: its particular form or construction is not described.

## THE CASTLE.

THE Castle was perhaps a figurative name for a casque or head-piece, deduced from its enclosing and defending the head, as a castle did the whole body; or a corruption from the old French word *Casquetel*, a small or light helmet.

## THE MORION.

THE Morion is a kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat; it (s) was commonly worn by the harquebussiers and musqueteers.

## THE POT.

THE Pot is an iron hat with broad brims: there are many under this denomination in the Tower, said to have been taken from the French; one of them is represented in plate 7. No. 1 and 2.

---

(s) LE Bacinet, le Cabasset, le Pot de Fer, le Chapeau de Fer, la Salade, le Morion, estoient des especes de casques assez semblable, excepté que la salade avoit quelquefois une visiere, & que le morion estoit propre de l'infanterie, ces casques se lioient ordinairement, sous le menton avec des courroyes & des boucles, la bourgoignote paroît avoir été plus massive & a visiere, puisque le President Fauchet, comme on la vû ci-dessus, en parle comme d'un espece de heaume. P. Daniel Hist. de la Milice Fr. tom. I. p. 400. Fig. 1 in plate 3 represents a morion.



The names of the chief pieces, particularly appropriated to the defence of the breast and body, were, the coat of mail or haubergeon, the shirt of mail, the jazerant, the aketon, the jack, the vambasium, the cuirass, the hallegret, and the brigandine.

THESE pieces were of different forms and various materials, (t) besides brass and iron, such as leather, horn, soft linen, hemp, cotton, and wool. The hawberk, almaine ryvetts, and corselet, were terms signifying complete suits.

OF mail there are two sorts, viz. chain and plate mail. Chain mail (u) is formed by a number of iron rings, each ring having four others inserted into it, the whole exhibiting a kind of net work, with circular meshes, every ring separately rivetted; this kind of mail answers to that worn on the ancient breast plates, whence they were denominated *loricæ hammatae*, from the rings being hooked together (x).

PLATE mail consisted of a number of small laminæ of metal, commonly iron, laid one over the other like the scales of fish, (y)

(t) THE earliest armour was undoubtedly made of the skins of beasts slain in the chase, and afterwards of jacked leather: most of the armour of the ancients were of those materials. The *lorica* was originally composed of leather, and derives its name from *lorum*, a thong, as does the *cuirasse*, from the French word *cuir*, leather. || (u) From *macula*, Lat. or *mascle*, French, a term in heraldry originally meant, to express the mesh of a net. Richlet says, *mailler* is used as a verb neuter, to express the act of netting. It also means an ancient piece of small money, according to some, of a square figure, which agrees pretty well with the plate mail. Some derive it from the Irish word, *mala*, said to signify armour, or the word *mael*, which in Welch properly means steel, and metaphorically hardness and armour, see Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*. Boyer in his French Dictionary, translates the word *maille*, a little iron ring.

(x) *LORICAM confertam hamis, auroque tralicem.* Virgil *Æneid*, lib. iii. v. 67.

(y) *RUTULUM thoraca indutus ahenis,*  
*Horrebat Squammis.*—Lib. xi. v. 487.

ISIDORUS. *Squamma est lorica ex laminis æreis vel ferreis concatenata, in modum Squammarum piscis.*



and sewed down to strong linen or leathern jacket, by thread passing through a small hole in each plate; this was exactly the form of the ancient *lorica squammosa* (z).

THE hauberk was a complete covering of mail from head to foot. It consisted (a) of a hood joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings

(z) SIMILAR to this, is the Sarmatian Cuirasse, described by Pausanius as quoted by Lipsius and Montfaucon.—They take the hoofs of their horses, which they cleanse and polish, and then cut in little pieces like dragons scales, which done they bore the scales, and afterwards sew them with the sinews of an ox or horse: if any of my readers have not seen dragons scales, he will better comprehend the thing, when he is told that they resemble the divisions in a pine apple when it is green. Thus they make their cuirasses, which for beauty and strength are not inferior to those of the Greeks, for they very well sustain both distant and close blows, whereas the cuirasses of linen are not so sure, nor proof against iron. The linen ones are indeed commodious for hunters, as being what lions and leopards cannot enter with their teeth. || (a) See the description given by the president Fauchet. Quant aux hommes de cheval, ils chaussoient des chausses de mailles, des eperons a mollettes aussi large que la paume de la main, car cest un vieux mot que le chevalier, commence à farmer par les chausses puis endossert un Gobisson, . . . . . cetoit un vetement long jusques sur les cuisses & contrepoincte.

DESSUS ce Gobisson ils avoient, une chemise de mailles, longue jusqu'au dessous des Genous, appelé Auber, ou Haubert du mot *Albus*, parceque les mailles de fer bien polies, forbies & reluisantes en sembloient plus blanches. A ces chemise estoient confues les chausses, ce disent les annales de France, parlent de Regnault Comte de Dammartin, combattant a la Bataille de Bovines. Un capochon ou coëffe aussi de mailles y tenoit pour mettre là tete dedans, lequel capuchon se rejettoit derriere, après que le Chevalier s'etoit oté le heaulme, & quand ils vouloient se rafraichir sans oter leur Harnois, ainsi que l'on voit en plusieurs sépultures. Le hauber ou brugne ceint d'une ceinture en large courroye.—

Sometimes under the hauberk and gambeson a breast plate of iron was worn, this is mentioned by Father Daniel. Hist. de Mil. France, vol. 1, p. 388. “ Mais Fauchet “ a oublié dans sa description, encore une espece d'arme defensive, qui estoit sous le “ Gambeson; & cetoit un Plastron de fer ou d'acier battu. Cest ce que nous apprend “ encore Guillaume le Breton, en racontant l'es carmouche d'auprés de Monte, ou le “ Chevalier Guillaume des Barres, fit le coup de lance avec Richard Comte de Poitiers “ depuis Roi d'Angleterre.



stockings and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these hauberks opened before like a modern coat, others were closed like a shirt.

IN France only persons possessed of a certain estate, called un fief de Hauber, were permitted to wear a hauberck, which was the armour of a knight, esquires might only wear a simple coat of mail, without the hood and hose.

THE haubergeon, was a coat composed either of plate or chain mail without sleeves: the shirt of mail was much in the form of the shirts now worn, except that it had no sleeves, it was always of chain mail.

THE jazerant, (b) is according to Du Cange, a sort of military vestment. A jazerant of double mail, occurs in many ancient romances. But what was the specific distinction of a jazerant, seems at present uncertain.

THE aketon, (c) gambeson, (d) vambasium, (e) and jack, (f) were military vestments, calculated for the defence of the body, differing

“ Il dit quil's allerent avec tant de Roideur l'un contre l'autre, que leurs lances  
“ percerent, Bouchier, Cuirasse & Gambeson, mais que ce qui les empêcha de s'entre-  
“ percer fut une plaque de fer battu qu'ils, avoient sous leurs autres armes.”

Utraque per clipeos ad Corpora fraxinus ibat,  
Gambesumque audax forat & Thoraca tralicem,  
Disjicit ardenti nimium prorumpere tandem  
Vix obstat ferro fabricata *Patena* recocto.

(b) Jaseran, Jean le Maire livre 1. chap. 4, & avoit pour ceux, six cottes de Maille jadis appelées Jasserans: toutes de fin or. Nicot. On appelle Jasseran aussi la chaîne d'or ou d'argent, qui est de grosses mailles couchée & ferreées, dont les femmes font fort sauvent des bracelets.

JAZERANTS of steel and iron are mentioned in an inventory of the armour of Louis the Great of France, anno 1316, quoted by Du Cange. Item 3 coleretes Pizaines de Jaseran d'Acier, & item une couverture de Jaseran de fer. || (c) Aketon, Acton, Sagum, Militare, quod alias Gambezoniem vocant, ex Gallico, Hoqueton  
aut



differing little from each other, except in their names, their materials and construction were nearly the same, the authorities quoted in

aut Hauqueton, seu potius ex Cambrico-Brittanico Actuum, Lorica dupla, duplodes. Du Cange.

Si tu veuïl un Acqueton  
Né L'empli mie de Coton  
Mais d'Oevres de Misericorde,  
Afin que le Diable ne te morde.

Le Roman du Riche & du Ladre, MS.

(d) GAMBESO, Cento, Centunculas, Thoracomachus, Vestimentum, coactile ex coactile lana confectum seu vestimenti Genus quod de coactili, ad mensuram & tutelam pectoris humani conficitur de Mollibus lanis, ut hoc inducta primum lorica vel clibanus, aut similia fragilitatem, corporis ponderis asperitate non Laderent. Du Cange. Statuta, MS. Des Armoiers & Coustepointiers de Paris, Item se l'en fait cotes Gamboisiées, que elles soient coucheés deuement sur neufes estoifes & pointees enfermeés, faites a deux fois, bien & nettement emplies de bonnes estoifes soient de cotton, ou d'autres estoifes, &c. —Alia Statua, an. 1296. Item que nul dorseavant ne puiſt faire Cote Gamboisiée, ou il noit trois livres de Coton tout net, se elles ne sont faites en frems & au dessous soient faites entremains & que il y ait, un ply de viel linge emprez l'endroit, de demie aulne & demy quartier devant & autant derriere. *Contrepointes* vocantur in charta ann. 1206, in 30 Regist. Archivii Regii ch. 115. Præterea inveni in dicti bonis, quinque Alberions & unum Alberc & unum Contrapointe. Vide Williamarum, seu Josephum Scaligerum in Titium, pag. 46, 47, 49.

CE Gobefon ou Gambefon dont ou vient de parler, estoit une espece de pourpoint fort long, de Taffetas ou de Cuir & bourre de laine, ou d'etoupes, ou de Crin, pour rompre L'effort de la Lance, qui bien qu' elle ne penetrât pas la cuirasse auroit meurtri la corps en enfoncant les mailles de fer, dont la cuirasse étoit composée. —P. Daniel Hist. de la Mil. Fr. tom. 1, p. 387.

(e) WANBASIIUM, vocis etymon a veteri Germanico quidam accerferunt Wan-bon, Venter, vel Wamba, ut habet Willeramus in cantica; vel a Saxonica, Wambe, unde Angli Wombe acceperunt, ita ut Wambasium fuit Ventræ, vel ventrile, Ventris & Pectoris tegmen, quod Germani Wambeys vocant, vide Cento. Thoromachus & notas ad Vellharduinum, page 294, & ad Joinvillam, p. 74, & de Casseneuve in Etymol. Gall. Phillipus Cluverius, lib. 1, Germ Antiq. cap. 16, ad Strabonis locum, ubi Belgos ait, &c. &c. hic quid aliud interpreteris. —ad inguina & nates usque demissos nisi eam vestium partem, quam vulgus nunc Latinorum Thoracem appellat, patria vero lingua Wammes, & inferioris Germaniæ dialectus Wambeis, Danica Wames, Hispani, Jubon



in the notes, shew they were all composed of many folds of linen, stuffed with cotton, wool or hair, quilted, and commonly covered with leather, made of buck or doe skin. The aketon was long the sole defensive armour for the body, worn by the English infantry, as it not only covered the breast, but also the belly, it was by the Germans called wambasiam, or the belly-piece, the jack gave name to its diminutive the jacket.

ALTHOUGH

Jubon, Itali Guiponæ, Galli Pourpoint, Angli & Leodicenses, ad Mosam Annem, DOBLET.

CHRONICON Colmariense, an. 1298, Armati reputabantur, qui galeas ferreas in capitibus habebant & qui Wambasia, id est tunicam spissam, ex lino & stuppa, vel veteribus pannis confutam & desuper camisiam ferream, &c.

(f) THE Jack. Le Jaque, ou La Jaque estoit une espece de Justau-Corps, qui venoit au moins jusqu'aux genous. Nicot le definit ainsi, Jaque, habillement de Guerre renflé de Cotton, & Coquillart dans son livre des Droits, nouveaux le décrit ainsi en quatre Vers,

Cétoit un pourpoint de chamôis,  
Farci de boure sus & sous  
Un grand Vilain Jaque d'Anglois  
Qui lui pendoit jusqu'aux genous.

DE Jaque est venu le mot de Jaquette, encore usité en notre langue, pour signifier l'Habillement des enfans qui ne portent point encore de haut de Chausses, Ces Jaques étoient bourez entre les toiles ou l'etoffe dont ils étoient composez. Cétoit non seulement pour empêcher que la lance ou l'épee ne percât mais encore pour empêcher les contusions, que l'effort de la lance ou de l'épee pouvoient faire, Autrefois pour la même raison, les Chevaliers avoient de ces Jaques bourrez sous leur Haubert de Mailles. C'étoient ces especes de Jaques qu'on appelloit du nom de Gobisson, de Gombison & de Gambeson.

LE Jaque don't il s'agit dans le Memoire, que je vais rapporter estoit d'un cuir de cerf, doublé de vingt cinq ou de trente toiles usées & mediocrement déliées. L'Auteur du Memoire dit que ces Jaques étoient a l'épreuve & qu'on avoit vu rarement des soldatz tuez dans cette armure.

MEMOIRE de ce que le Roy, (Louis XI.) veut que les Francs—Archiers de son Royaume soient habillez en Jacques d'icy en avant, et pour ce a chargé au Bailly de Mante en faire un projet. Et semble audit Bailly de Mante que L'Habillement de Jacques leur seroient bon, prouffitable & avantageux pour faire la guerre, veu que sont gens de pié, & que en ayant les brigandines, il leur fault porter beaucoup de choses que ung homme seul & a pié ne peut faire.

E

Et



ALTHOUGH the gambeson was chiefly worn under the coat of mail, to protect the body from being bruised by the strokes of the sword or lance, a circumstance that might happen without a division of the mail, the verses quoted in the note from the Poem of the Siege of Karleverok, (g) shew that it was sometimes worn as a fur coat, and ornamented with rich decorations. So other authorities (h) point out that the acketon was occasionally put on under the jazerant or coat of mail.

---

Et premierement leur fault des dits Jacques de 30 toiles, ou de 25: & ung cuir de cerf, sa tout le moins; et si sont de 30 & ung cuir de cerf, ils sont des bons. Les toils usées & deliées moyennement sont les meilleures, & doivent estre les Jacques a quatre quartiers, & faut que les manches soient fortes comme le corps, réservé le cuir; & doit estre l'assiete des manch es grande, & que l'assiete preigne près du collet, non pas sur l'os de l'espaule, qui soit large dessoubz l'aisselle, & plantureux dessoubz le bras, assez faulce & large sur les costez bas. Le collet soit comme le demourant du Jacques, & que le collet ne soit pas trop hault derriere pour l'amour de la salade. Et faut que ledit Jacques soit lassé devant, & que il ait dessoubz une porte piece de la force dudit Jacques. Ainsi sera seur le dit Jacques & aisé: moyennent qu'il ait un pourpoint sans manches ne collet, de deux toiles seulement, qui n'aura que quatre doys de large sur l'espaule. Auquel pourpoint il attachera ses chausses. Ainsi flotera dedans son Jacques, & sera a son aise. Car on ne vit oncques tuer de coups de main ne de fiesche dedans les dits Jacques six hommes: & se y fouloient les gens bien combattre. (Jobserverai ici en passant que cette armure & cette espee de cuirasse de linge n'estoit point une invention nouvelle, & qu'elle avoit été en usage chez quelques nations, dans les tems les plus éloignez, & que Xenophon en fait mention.—P. Daniel, tom. 1. p. 242 & 243.

In the MS. Inventory of armour, &c. 1 Edw. VI. before quoted, there occurs in the charge of Hans Hunter, armourer, Westminster, item one Northerne Jacke, covered with linnen.

(g) MEINTE heaume et meint chapeau burni

Meint. riche Gamboison Guarni

De Soie et Cadas et Coton

En lour venue veist on.

Seize of Karlaverok, MSS. Bib. Cotton. Caligula, A. xviii.

(h) Chronicon Bert. Guesclini, MSS.

L'Esku li derompi & le bon Jazerant

Mais le *Haueton* fut fort, qui fut de bouquerant.

& Le Roman de Gaydon, MSS.

Sur L'Auqueton vest L'Auberc jazerant, et infra.

Sor L'Auqueton, qui dor fu pointurez

Vesti L'Auberc, qui fu fort & ferrez.



THE cuirass covered the body before and behind, it consisted of two parts, a breast and back piece of iron, fastened together by means of straps and buckles, or other like contrivances. They were originally as the name imports, made of leather, but afterwards of metal both brass and iron. (i) Father Daniel says, he has seen cuirasses of various constructions, in the cabinet of arms at Chantilly. (k)

THE hauberk was a kind of corselet of two pieces, one before and one behind, it was lighter than the cuirass.

THE brigandine takes its name from the troops, by which it was first worn, who were called brigands, they were a kind of light armed irregular foot, much addicted to plunder, whence it is probable the appellation of brigands was given to other freebooters.

(i) SOMETIMES the part which covers the neck, and connects the helmet and cuirass, is fixed to the former, sometimes it is separate, and is then called a gorget, of which see a representation in plate 26, fig. 4.

(k) J'ai vu dans le cabinet d'Armes de Chantilly, plus de quarante corps de cuirasse, dont plusieurs sont différentes les unes des autres. Il y en a une ouverte par devant, qui se fermoit avec trois crochets, & une autre qui se fermoit aussi par devant avec deux boutons; une autre qui se plioit en deux par devant, & qui n'empêchoit point l'homme armé de se pancher: une autre qui se plioit par en haut & par en bas, cest à dire que celleci étoit de trois pieces qui rentroient les unes dans les autres, & l'autre de deux pieces jointes de même; elles étoient plus commodes pour les mouvemens du corps: mais peut-être n'étoient elles pas si sûres contre la lance Hist. Mil. Fr. tom. 1, p. 400.

SEE Du Cange under the word Brigandine, and Froissart, vol. 1. chap. 128, 148, 160, and vol. 4, ch. 25, also Monstrellet and others. The manner in which brigandines were constructed is well described in the new edition of Blount's Tenures, lately published. The Hambergell was a coat composed of several folds of coarse linen or hempen cloth, in the midst of which was placed a sort of net-work of small ringlets of iron, about a quarter of an inch diameter interwoven very artificially together, and in others of thin iron plates about an inch from side to side, with a hole in the midst of each, the edges laid one over another, quilted through the cloth with small packthread, and bedded in paper covered with wool, parts of two such haubergells are now in the editor's possession, either of which would be sufficient to defend the body of a man from the stroke or point of a sword, if not from a musquet ball, and yet so pliable as to admit the person wearing them to use all his limbs, and move his joints without the least interruption.

Indeed



Indeed this armour, which consisted of a number of small plates of iron, sewed upon quilted linen or leather, covered over with the same, was seemingly well calculated for robbers, as they were always armed ready for an attack, without its being observed, so as to alarm the persons whom they meant to rob.

THE brigandine is frequently confounded with the jack, and sometimes with the habergeon, or coat of plate mail.

IN Mr. Brander's Inventory of Armour in the Royal Arsenals, we find a variety of brigandines, some stiled complete, having sleeves covered with crimson, or cloth of gold, others with blue sattin, some with fustian and white cloth, these were called miller's coats, some likewise are said to be covered with linen cloth, and to have long taces, i. e. skirts: the covering was in all likelihood according to the rank or fortune of the wearer.

THERE are several brigandines still remaining in the tower, from one of which the coat given, plate 26, fig. 1, was drawn.

#### ALMAINE RYVETTS.

WHAT was the particular form or construction of the almaine ryvetts, I have not been able to discover, but conjecture they were denominated ryvetts, from having the joints of the arms made flexible by means of rivets, a contrivance possibly invented or perfected in Germany, or perhaps that country might be famous for a manufactory of this kind of armour.

INDEED from several original contracts, preserved in the libraries of the curious, it appears they were chiefly purchased from foreigners, the substance of one in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq; is given in the note below. (1) King Henry VIII. in the 38th year of

---

(1) An indenture between Master Thomas Wooley and John Dance, Gent. in the 4th year of Henry VIII. of the one part, and Guydo Portavarii, Merchant, of Florence, on the other part, whereby he covenants to furnish two thousand complete harnesses, called



of his reign, had almaine armourers in his pay, as we learn from the following entry in a book, preserved in the Remembrance Office, Westminster, containing an account of the royal expences of that year. "Item for the wages of the almaine armourers at Greenwich, &c. &c.

THE CORSELET OR CORSLET.

THIS was a suit of armour chiefly worn by pikemen, who were thence often denominated corselets. Strictly speaking, the word corselet meant only that part which covered the body, (m) but was generally used to express the whole suit, under the terms of a corselet furnished, or complete. This included the head-piece and gorgett, the back and breast, with skirts of iron called tasses or tassets covering the thighs, as may be seen in the figures, representing the exercise of the pike, published anno 1622, by the title of the Military Art of Training; the same kind of armour was worn by the harquebusiers. Plate 15 represents a corselet complete with morion and tassets, which are fastened to the cuirass by hooks, in the manner there shewn.

To the back-piece of the cuirass for the protection of the loins, was hooked on a piece of armour, called Garde des Reins, or Cu-lettes; and the breast-piece was occasionally strengthened by an additional plate called a Plaquet. On some suits were screwed large iron cod-pieces; these, according to tradition, were intended to

---

called *Aleman Ryvetts*, accounting always among them a falet, a gorget, a breast plate, a back plate, and a payre of splyntes for every complete harness, for the price of sixteen shillings sterling.

(m) CORSELET, cuirasse pour un piquier. Richelet. Corselet or Corslet, Armour for a pikeman, to cover either the whole body or the trunk of it. Boyer derives it from corset, a French word signifying a woman's quilted boddice, lacing before. Richelet explains it by corps de iupe de Paifanne, some deduce it from the Latin words, cor, heart, and celator, a coverer. Mallet in the Travaux de Mars, says a corselet differs from a cuirass, in being only pistol proof, whereas the cuirass is musquet proof.



prevent the ill consequences of those violent shocks received in charging, either in battle, or at a tournament. Some say, they were meant to contain sponges for receiving the water of knights, who in the heat of an engagement might not have any more convenient method of discharging it. But most probably, they were rather constructed in conformity to a reigning fashion in the make of the breeches of those times. (n) The armour of John of Gaunt and Henry VIII. represented in the plates 20 and 22, have these indecent appendages. Another, formerly belonging to that King, is preserved in the tower; and divers others occur in the different lists of armour in our royal arsenals.

To the cuirass were buckled the armour for the shoulders and arms, the first called Pouldrons, the second Brassarts, Garde bras, les avant bras, and corruptly in English, Vambraces. The vambraces included all the defence for the arms, from the pouldrons to the wrist. At the joint, or bending of the arm, the vambraces were cut obliquely, the vacancies on the inside, when the arms were streightened, were covered by pieces of mail called Gouffets, and afterwards by a contrivance of plates resembling hearts. Cuirasses with entire sleeves of mail are mentioned in divers military writers. A defence for the arms, called (o) Splints, constituted part of the suit denominated an *Almaine Ryvett*.

THE hands were defended by Gauntlets, these were sometimes of chain mail, but oftener of small plates of iron rivetted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail, so as to yield to every motion of the

---

(n) THESE monstrous cod-pieces were in fashion in the time of King Henry VIII. He himself is painted by Holbein with a pair of breeches of this fashion, in the picture representing him granting a charter to the barber-surgeons. In the old History of John Newchombe, the famous clothier of Newbury, in the reign of Henry VIII. his dress, when he went to meet the King, is thus described. He had on a plain russet coat, a pair of kerse breeches, without welt or guard, and stockings of the same piece sewed to his slops, which had a great cod-piece, on which he stuck his pins.

(o) SPLINTS, harness or armour for the arms.—Philips's New World of Words.



hand, some gauntlets inclosed the whole hand, as in a box or case, others were divided into fingers, each finger consisting of eight or ten separate pieces, the inside gloved with buff leather, some of these reached no higher than the wrist, others to the elbow; the latter were stiled long armed gauntlets: many of them are to be seen in the Tower; for a representation of one of them, see plate 26, fig. 6.

THE thighs of the cavalry were defended by small strips of iron plate, laid horizontally over each other, and rivetted together, forming what were called cuissarts, or thigh-pieces, of these some entirely enclosed the thighs, and others only covered the front of them, (p) the inside, next the horse, being unarmed. They were made flexible at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster, and were called Genouillieres, or Knee-pieces. Tassets, or skirts, hooked on to the front of the cuirass, were, as has been before said, used by the infantry.

FOR the defence of the legs were worn a sort of iron boots, called Greeves. (q) Plates of iron covering the front of the leg were also frequently worn over the stockings of mail. The greeves commonly covered the whole leg, as in the armour of John of Gaunt, and that of Henry VIII. with these they had broad toed iron shoes, with joints at the ankle, sometimes they had Sabatons of mail. Boots of jacked leather, called Curbouly (cuir bouillie) were also worn by horsemen; these are mentioned by Chaucer.

#### TILTING ARMOUR.

TILTING Armour consisted in general of the same pieces as that worn in war, except that they were lighter and more ornamented, they had however the following peculiarities.

---

(p) SEE plate 16. || SIR John Turner in his *Essays on the Art of War*, entitled *Pallas Armata*, chap. 3, page 169, calls *Greeves* armour for the arms.



THE helmet was perforated only on the right side, the left side of the face, the left shoulder and breast, were covered by a plate called a Grand Guard (r) which fastened on at the stomach. On each shoulder was also fixed a plate declining from the face like wings, (s) these were intended to protect the eyes from the point of the lance, they were called pass guards; also from the right side of the cuirass projected a contrivance like a moveable bracket, called a rest, for the purpose of supporting the lance.

THE last article of defensive armour was the Shield, of which there was a great variety both in form and materials. The shields used by our Norman ancestors were the triangular or heater shield, the target or buckler, the roundel or rondache, and the pavaïs, pavache, or tallevas.

OF the triangular, or as it is vulgarly called, the heater shield, (t) no specimen has reached us, at least that I have been able to discover. We have nevertheless the united testimony of seals, monuments, painted glass and ancient tapisstry, to prove that shields of that form were in use at the period above mentioned.

MOST of the monumental figures of cross-legged knights are armed with triangular shields, which are generally a little convex, or curved in their breadth; their upper extremity terminated by a line parallel to the horizon, and their sides formed by the intersection of the segments of two circles; the same sort are mostly represented on ancient seals and windows, sometimes, though not often, their surfaces are flat.

FIG. 3 and 4 in plate 10, a tilting helmet shewn in different positions, the perforations come on the left side instead of the right, from the drawing not having been reversed.

(r) PLATE 23 represents a suit of tilting armour with the grand guard and lance rest. Fig. 2 shews the grand guard on a larger scale, and in a different position.

(s) PLATE 24, the elevations or projections on the shoulders of the figure are the pass guards. || (t) They were called Heater Shields, from their resemblance to that instrument of housewifery, therefore probably a name of no very remote antiquity.

THE



THE Norman shields represented on the curious tapisstry at Bayeux, (u) have their upper extremities circular, their whole form much resembling a school boy's kite.

ON the inside were two or more loops of leather, or wooden handles, through which the arm and hand were passed, when the shield was braced, or prepared for use; at other times it was carried by a leathern thong worn round the neck.

THE Target (x) or Buckler (y) was carried by the heavy armed foot, it answered to the scutum of the Romans; its form was sometimes that of a rectangular parallelogram, but more commonly had its bottom rounded off; it was generally convex, being curved in its breadth. Targets were mostly made of wood, covered with many folds of bull's hide or jacked leather, (z) and occasionally with plates of brass or iron; the extremities were always bound with metal, and frequently from the center of the front projected a boss, or umbo, armed with a spike. On the inside were two handles. Men of family usually had their armorial bearings painted on their targets. After the invention of fire-arms, instead of the spike the center of some targets were armed with one or more small gun barrels, a grate or aperture being left in the target for the convenience of taking aim; several of these are mentioned in Mr. Brander's manuscript, (a) one is still shewn in the Spanish armory, in the Tower of London.

THESE shields or targets were of different sizes, those of the ancients were so large as to cover almost the whole body, so that

(u) ON this tapisstry is wrought the History of William the Conqueror, it is engraved in Montfaucon's Hist. de la Monarchie Francoise. || (x) From tergum, a hide.

(y) JUNIUS derives the word Bucler from the German Beucheler or Bocken-leer, i. e. the skin of a goat. || (z) BY the laws of Ethelstan, any shield maker covering a shield with sheep skins, forfeited thirty shillings, a prodigious fine in those days. See the Saxon Laws.

(a) Targetts steilde w. gones, 35. Targetts playne without gones, 7. Targett with xx. litle gones—oone. Terget w. four gones—oone. A long tergett w. oone gone—oone. A target of the shell of a tortys.—oone, in the Tower.



when a centinel had set the base of his shield on the ground, (b) he could rest his head on the upper margin. They were also large enough to convey the dead, or those dangerously wounded, from the field, as is evident from the well-known exhortation of the Lacedæmonian women to their sons and husbands, "Bring this back, or come back upon it;" a circumstance that also marks the ignominy attending the loss of a shield, this was common to all nations, and at the close of the fourteenth century, a knight who had lost his shield was said to want his coat armour, and could not sit at the table with the other knights, until he had by some honorable exploit, or feat of arms against the enemy, obliterated that disgrace; if before this was achieved, he should attempt to place himself among them, it was the duty of the herald to tear his mantle; an example of this is mentioned in the note below. (c)

THE Roundel or Rondache derived its name from its circular figure, it was made of osiers, boards of light wood, sinews or ropes, covered with leather, plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures. The shields and roundels of metal, particularly those richly engraved or embossed, seem rather to have been insignia of dignity, anciently born before generals or great officers, than calculated for war, most of them being either too heavy for convenient use, or too slight to resist the violence of a stroke either from a sword or battle-axe.

ALTHOUGH most roundels are convex, yet we meet with many that are concave; but these have commonly an umbo; the reason

(b) An iron spike was fixed to the bottom of the ancient shields for the purpose of fixing them in the ground; these spikes were also useful in battle.

(c) Hujusque ritus præclarum habetur exemplum apud Willelmum Hedam in Frederico Episcopo Ultrajectensi, sub ann. 1395. quippe narrat comiti Ostrevandiæ Willelmo, mensæ Regis Francorum assidenti cum aliis principibus, Fecialem quem Heraldum vocant, jacerasse mantile sibi antepositum, objicientem indignum fore, quod aliquis interesset mensæ Regiæ, carens insignis armorum, innuentem insignia ipsius Willelmi apud Frisos orientales amissa. — Du Cange.



for this construction is not very obvious, as the concave surface seems of all others the least calculated for diverting a stroke. The handles are placed as in the shield and target, the roundel seems in many instances to resemble the Roman Parma.

THE Pavais, Pavache, or Tallevas was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot, and probably of sufficient thickness to resist the missile weapons then in use. These were in sieges carried by servants (d) whose business it was to cover their masters with them, whilst they with their bows and arrows shot at the enemy on the ramparts. (e) As this must have been a service of danger, it was that perhaps which made the office of scutifer or shield bearer honorable, as the mere carrying of a helmet or shield on a march or in a procession, partook more of the duty of a porter than that of a soldier. In the list of the army that accompanied K. Edward III. to Calais, we find many pavifors, these were probably men trained to the use of the pavais, which must have required dexterity as well as courage. Pavaches were sometimes supported by props; they were also used at sea to defend the sides of the vessels, like the present netting of our ships of war; this defence was called a pavifade, it may be seen in the representation of ancient ships. The pavais was rectangular at the top, the sides consequently parallel, but the angles rounded off at the bottom.

UNDER the protection of the pavaches, workmen also ap-

(d) Tunc præcedebat cum Parma Garcio, sub qua  
Nil sibi formidans obsessos damnificabat.  
Assiduè poterat nec ab illis damnificari  
Asseribus latis dum Parma protegit ipsum. — *Guill. Breton.*

(e) QUIDAM de obsidione consueverat venire ad fossas Parmâ prætentâ quam quidam  
Famulus ante ipsum portabat, non manuali quidem Parmâ sed immensâ, quales in ob-  
sidionibus deferri solent. — *Rigord, p. 215.*



proached to the foot of the wall in order to sap it, as may be seen by the extract from Froissart, in the note below. (f)

ALTHOUGH Spurs cannot be considered as armour, either offensive or defensive, yet as they made an important part of the equipment of an ancient knight, and were the insignia of his dignity, it seems necessary to say something of them.

Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use about the time of the Conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point like the gaffe of a fighting cock; the other consisting of a number of points of a considerable length, radiating from and revolving on a center, thence named the rouelle or wheel spur.

DELINEATIONS of the first occur in the seals of most of our kings and great barons, prior to the reign of Edward III. and also on the engraved and sculptured figures of cross-legged knights. The rouelle is sometimes found on figures of equal antiquity, there being instances of the same person being delineated with the pryck spur on one seal and the rouelle on another. Some specimens of

---

(f) Lors passa le Comte d'Erbi outre et prit le chemin devers Aguillon, mais ainsoit qu'il y parvint, trouva le chastel de la Roche-Milon qui estoit bien pourvu de Sodoyers & d'Artillerie; ce non obstant ledit Comte d'Erbi commanda qu'il fût asprement assailli: lors s'avançoient Anglois & commencerent à assaillir: ceux de dedans jettoient bancs & grands barreaux de fer, & pots pleins de chaux dont ils occirent & blefferent plusieurs Anglois qui montoient contrement & s'avançoient trop follement pour leur corps avanturer. Quand le Comte d'Erbi vit que ses gens se travailloient & se faisoient tuer pour neant, si les fit retraire. Le Lendemain fit acharier par les Villains du Pays grand foison de busches & falourdes & feurre & getter és fossez avec grand planté de terre. Quand une partie des fossez furent emplis tant qu'on pouvoit bien aller jusqu'au pied du mur du chastel, il fit arrouter & bien armer & mettre en bonne ordonnance trois cens Archers, & puis fit passer pardevant eux pour les émouvoir, deux cens Brigands Pavéschés qui tenoient grands pics & havets de fer, & tandis que ceux heurtoient & piquotoient au mur, les archers tiroient si fort, qu'à peine s'osoient ceux de dedans montrer à leur defence; & encet estat furent la plus grand partie du jour, tant que les picoteurs firent un trou au mur si grand, que dix hommes pouvoient entrer de front, lors s'ebahirent ceux du Chastel & de la Ville, & se jetterent par devers l'Eglise: & aucuns vindrent par derriere. Ainssi fut prise la fortresse de la Roche Milon. *Froissart, vol. I, c. 109.*



the pryck spur are still to be found in the cabinets of the curious. (g)

HAVING thus described the different pieces of defensive armour used by our ancient warriors, I shall proceed to explain and describe those worn by their horses.

THE defensive armour with which the horses of the ancient knights or men at arms were covered, or, to use the language of the time, barded, (h) consisted of the following pieces made either of metal or jacked leather, the Chamfron, Chamfrein or Shaffron, the Criniere or Main Facre, the Poitrenal, Poitral or Breast Plate, and the Croupiere or Buttock Piece. These are frequently, though improperly, stiled Barbs. (i) Horses covered all over from head to foot with mail occur in some ancient writers, but this, Father Daniel says, was not common, any more than a covering of quilted linen also mentioned. (k)

THE Chanfron, Chamfrein, or Shaffron took its denomination from that part of the horse's head it covered, (l) and was a kind of mask of iron, copper or brass, and sometimes of jacked leather, enclosing the face and ears, some of these chanfrons seem to have been so contrived as to hinder a horse from seeing right before him, perhaps to prevent his being intimidated by any object against which he might be directed, so as to cause him to start aside, or lessen the celerity of his charge. From the center of the forehead there some-

(g) CAPT. ROBSON of Chelsea has one of iron.

(h) BARDE. Armure qui couvre le cou, le Poitral, & la croup du Cheval. Richelet.

(i) ITEM two hole Barbes of stele for horses, graven and enelede blue. *M. Brander's MSS.* || (k) CHRONIQUE de Colmar sous l'an. 1298.

(l) THE Chanfron is defined to be the fore part of the head, extending from under the ears along the interval between the eyebrows down to the nose. *Gentleman's Dictionary.* Perhaps from champ and frein, the field or space for the bridle. The reins were generally of iron chains covered over with leather. Among the horse armour in the keeping of Hans Hunter, armourer at Westminster, 1st Ed. VI. there is the following item, Reynes for horses of iron xxvii. *Brander's MSS.*



times issued a spike or horn like that given by the heralds to the unicorn; but generally it was adorned with an escutcheon of armorial bearings, or other ornamental devices. In several of the French historians we read of Chanfrons worn by their nobility, not only of gold, but also ornamented with precious stones. Chanfrons reaching only to the middle of the face are called demy chanfrons.

THE Criniere or Manefaire consisted of a number of small plates, generally about twelve, hooked together and to the chafron, so as to be moveable, their use was to guard the neck of the horse from the stroke of a cutting sword.

THE Poitrinal, Pectoral, or Breast Plate was formed of plates of metal rivetted together, which covered the breast and shoulders of the horse, it was commonly adorned with foliage, or other ornaments engraved or embossed. (m)

THE Croupiere or Buttock Piece was also some times formed of plates of copper, brass or iron, though often of jacked leather, when the chanfron and poitrinal were of metal. It descended down to the hocks. (n)

(m) IN tournaments, cavalcades and public entries the horses, instead of iron, were covered with filken or velvet bardes embroidered with coats of arms or other devices.

ITEM, two harnesses for a horse being hed stall, reynes, croopers, and poytrelles of vellet, thone garnyshe with copper and passemayne of Venyce gold; thother with copper silvered with passemayne of silver—twoo. *Brander's MSS.*

(n) THE arcons, bows, or saddle pieces, which were faced with metal and rose up and covered the horsemen almost as high as the navel, might in some measure be considered as defensive armour, though not included in that denomination.

SEVERAL of these plated saddles occur in Mr. Brander's MSS. In the Kings Armory at Westminster in the custody of Hans Hunter. Item, in trees for saddles plated with stele, and parcel guilte and graven five paier. Item in like trees plated with stele guilte wrought and laied upon vellvet nine paier. Item in like trees plated with stele, vernyshe and guilte seven paier. Several of the figures of our kings in the horse armory are seated on these saddles.



OF OFFENSIVE ARMS, OR WEAPONS.

THE first arms or weapons used by mankind were undoubtedly those with which Nature had furnished them, that is, their hands, nails and teeth, assisted by stones, branches, roots of trees, and bones of dead animals. On the discovery of metals, weapons, first of brass and afterwards of iron, were adopted. (o)

THE Sword seems to have been the first artificial weapon made use of, probably even before the discovery of metals; fashioned, perhaps of some heavy wood, hardened by fire, this conjecture is justified from similar weapons having been found by different travellers in the possession of diverse savage tribes or nations.

BRAZEN or rather copper Swords seem to have been next introduced; these in process of time, workmen learned to harden by the addition of some other metal or mineral, which rendered them almost equal in temper to iron. Several of these swords have been found in Ireland, (p) and one delineated plate 13 was taken out of the Severn near Gloucester, they are all nearly of the same figure.

WHEN

---

(o) SEE the following lines of Lucretius :

Arma antiqua manus, ungues dentesque fuere  
Et lapides, & item silvarum fragmina, rami.  
Et flammæ atque ignes postquam sunt cognita primum.  
Posterior ferri, vis est ærisque reperta.  
Et prior æris erat quam ferri cognitus usus.

(p) SOME of these swords are described in the *Archæologia*, vol. 3, p. 555, by Governor Pownall, who, that the Society might have a precise and philosophical description of the metal, applied to the master of the mint, and by his direction Mr. Alchorn, his Majesty's assay-master made an accurate assay of the metal, and made the following report :  
“ It appears (says he) to be chiefly of copper, interspersed with particles of iron, and  
“ perhaps some zink, but without containing any gold or silver; it seems probable, that  
“ the metal was cast in its present state, and afterwards reduced to its proper figure by  
“ filing.”



WHEN defensive armour came into general use it was necessary to have swords of good temper, otherwise they would not only have been incapable of piercing or dividing the armour, but also liable to break. Hence the art of tempering steel became in great request, and the names of celebrated sword-smiths and armourers were thought worthy of being recorded in history, those of Luno, the Vulcan of the north, Galan, and the more modern Andrea Ferrara have been transmitted to us.

SWORDS were in early ages of such value as to be kept in temples and sanctuaries (q) to be particularly bequeathed in the wills of princes and great warriors (r) and in the days of chivalry were distinguished by proper names, generally descriptive of their supposed qualities, or alluding to their destructive powers: this was borrowed from the Persians and Arabians, and was practised by

“ filing. The iron might either have been obtained with the copper from the ore, or  
 “ added afterwards in the fusion to give the necessary rigidity of a weapon, but I confess  
 “ myself unable to determine any thing with certainty.” One of these swords is drawn and described by Colonel Vallancey, in the 13th number of his *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, from the original in his possession, measuring twenty-two inches long: he says, there is one in the College Museum about three inches longer. Many of these are found in our bogs, that from which this drawing was made, was found with about two hundred others of the same kind, in the bog of Cullen, in the county of Tipperary. The handles were of wood or bone, and were rotted away, the ryvets only remaining.

(q) DAVID took the sword of Goliath kept behind the ephod, *Samuel*, chap. 21, v. 9. the Pucelle of Orleans one from the tomb of a knight buried in the church of St. Catherine de Fierbois. (See Rapin.)

(r) IN the will of Prince Æthelstan, the eldest son of King Ethelred II. made between the years 1006 and 1008, in the collection of Thomas Astle, Esq; ten swords are there devised to different persons, one of whom is the Prince's sword cutler, named Elfneth, whose art was then in such estimation, as to make him deemed fit company for the illustrious personages with whom he is named. Among the swords bequeathed are, the sword of King Offa, the sword with the fluted hilt, the sword with the cross, the sword which Ulfcytel owned, and that with the silver hilt which Wulfric made. He likewise bequeaths his mail, his drinking horn, Target, shoulder shield, and a silver plated trumpet.

Mahomet,



Mahomet, whose bow, spear, and nine swords had all proper names, such as the Piercing, Death, Ruin, &c. (s)

SWORDS were also of various forms and denominations, some calculated for being used with one, and some with both hands. Some swords were also made solely to thrust, and some only to cut; others were equally adapted for both. (t)

THE swords used by the Roman legionary troops were extremely short and strong, their blade rarely exceeding nineteen inches in length, two edged, and made for either stabbing or cutting, these do not however seem to have been adopted by the Britons, whose swords called *Spathæ*, are said to have been both large, long and heavy, as were also those of the Saxons.

THE Norman swords appear to have been also long and heavy, those of the knights templars seem more to resemble the Roman legionary sword than any other, a drawing of one found at Sutton at Hone in Kent, is represented in plate 28. The different kinds of swords of more modern date are given in the note below. The sword was carried in a belt of buff or other leather girded round the

(s) THE following names of swords belonging to different valiant knights, occur in romances. *Fusberta Joyosa*, the sword of Charlemagne, *Chrysaor* that belonging to *Arthegal*, *Ascalon* to *St. George*, *Tranchera* to *Agrican*, *Balifarda* to *Rogero*, *Durindana* to *Orlando*, *Caliburn*, *Mordure* and *Margalay*, to *King Arthur*. See a list of the names of weapons in *Herbelot*.

(t) MR. MALLET in the *Travaux de Mars*, describes and delineates the following different sorts of swords, from the cabinet of arms at *Chantilly*, in France. A *Braquemart* or short sword, a French *rencontre* sword. The *Stoccado* or long sword, the *Espadon* or two handed sword, the *Swiss* or basket hilted sword, a Spanish sword or *Toledo*, a *Tuck* enclosed in a walking Stick, a *Poniard*, *Dagger*, *Sabre* and *Cymeter*, to which may be added the *Shable*, a broad sword with only one edge.

IN Mr. Brander's manuscript, so frequently mentioned, we have the following entries: first *armynge swordes*, with *vellet skaberdes* XI. Item. three edged *tockes*, with *vellet skaberdes* II. Item. 'great *Slaughe swordes*, with *lether skaberdes* II. Item. *bore spere swordes*, with *vellet skaberdes* VI. Item. *armynge swordes* of *Flaunders* makinge CCCII. Item. one *Slaughe sworde*, with iii *gonnes* at t'handle, and *croffe* with a *skaberde* of *vellet*.



body, or thrown over the right shoulder, these shoulder belts were called baudricks.

THE Pugio or Dagger was used by the Romans, a species of that weapon, called the Hand Seax, was worn by the Saxons, with which they massacred the English on Salisbury Plain in 476.

THE dagger, under the title of cultellum and misericorde, has been the constant companion of the sword, at least from the days of Edward I. and is mentioned in the statute of Winchester. Its appellation of misericorde is derived by Fauchet the French antiquary either from its being used to put persons out of their pain, who were irrecoverably wounded, or from the sight of it causing those knights who were overthrown, to cry out for quarter or mercy. After the invention of fire-arms, daggers were screwed into the muzzles of the muskets, to answer the present purpose of the bayonet. In a treatise entitled the Military Art of Training, published anno 1622, the dagger is recommended as a military weapon in the following words: (u)

“ AND because heere comes a controversie opportunely to be decided, I will, as near as I can, plainly and honestly answer the same, and that is about the wearing of daggers; to which I answer directly, that it is the necessariest weapon belongs to a soldier, and that for many reasons and uses. First, for ornament’s sake, being a handsome, short light dagger, it addeth to his comely carriage, and supplieth the nakedness of his girdle. 2. For necessities sake, in defence and offence, for such may be the thronging of the battaile or company, that when he cannot use his sword, he may doe good with his dagger. 3. For advantage, if it should come to a private combat, or singling out of an adversary, a sword may breake, and many men have made

---

(u) IN the sixteenth century, a mode of attack and defence was taught by the fencing masters of that time, wherein the sword and dagger were used in conjunction; the dagger was chiefly used for defence, the sword to offend.



“ their peace with a furious close, nay kept him aloofe by threat-  
 “ ning to throwe it at him. 4. For execution, if there should be  
 “ necessity, in the dispatch of the vanquished. 5. For tying a  
 “ horse to the ground in an open field, where there is neither  
 “ bush nor hedge, and Nature compels a man to discharge the  
 “ burthen of his belly : nay you shall reade that the Jews had a  
 “ paddle staff, and why may not a souldier’s dagger serve to dig  
 “ a hole, and cover it with a turffe. 6. And last of all for the  
 “ punishment of offenders : for a captain or an inferior officer,  
 “ that only drawes a dagger, though he strike not at all, may  
 “ appease a sedition, and sometimes rather breake a head than  
 “ wound a man. As for the objections of the dangers of stabbing  
 “ one another, or that a man cannot tell what he will do in his  
 “ fury, it is not to be talk’d of in martiall discipline, which is  
 “ sometimes severe, and the disobedient souldier must be taught his  
 “ duty with stripes.”

THE Bow is a weapon of the most remote antiquity, we read of bows in holy writ, as being in use in the very early ages of the world. The Romans had few if any archers among their national troops, for though some of their emperors introduced the use of the bow among them, it was never generally adopted, most of their archers were from among the auxiliaries, particularly Asiatics, among whom it was much esteemed, and still continues a principal weapon.

Bows were of different forms, sometimes of two arches connected in the middle by a straight piece, and sometimes forming one uniform curve, like the English bows of the present time. They were chiefly made of wood, of which yew was deemed the best : ash, elm and witch-hazel were also used.

THE French under Clovis, who died anno 514, made no use of the bow ; (x) but about the time of Charlemagne, who flourished the  
 begin-

---

(x) L’AI dit, sur le temoignage de Procope & d’Agathias confirmé par celui de Corneille-Tacite, que l’usage des cuirasses & des casques sons le commencement de la premiere Race, étoit



beginning of the eighth century, bows were undoubtedly in use, as in an article of the Capitularies of that king, a count, who was to conduct soldiers to the army, is directed to see they have their proper arms, that is a lance, a buckler, a bow, two strings, and twelve arrows.

According to some of our ancient chronicles, the bow was introduced into England by the Normans, who therewith chiefly gained the battle of Hastings; it is not to be supposed that the bow was totally unknown to the Saxons: indeed, we have many evidences to the contrary, but only that they did not generally use it in war. After its introduction into this kingdom, it became the favourite weapon of the people, and by constant practice the English were allowed to be the best archers in Europe, and from time to time diverse acts of parliament have been made to enforce the practice of archery; to procure a supply of bow staves from foreign countries, to oblige the arrow head makers to a careful finishing and tempering the arrow heads, and to furnish the distant counties with bowyers, fletchers, and arrow head makers.

To enforce the first, every man under the age of sixty, not labouring under some bodily or other lawful impediment, (ecclesiastics and judges excepted) was directed to exercise the art of shooting in the long bow, and fathers, governors and masters to bring up the children under their care, in the use thereof, every man having a boy or boys in his house, was to provide for each of them above the age of seven, and under that of seventeen years, a bow and two shafts, if servants, the cost of the bow and arrows might be de-

---

étoit fort rare parmi les François; & que celui de l'arc & des flèches n'étoit point non plus d'abord dans leurs Armées. Or ces usages se trouvent non-seulement introduits, mais encore commandez sous la seconde race.

Tout cela paroît distinctement dans un article des Capitulaires de Charlemagne, en ces termes. "Que le comte ait soin que les armes ne manquent point aux soldats qu'il doit conduire à l'armée, c'est à dire, qu'ils aient une lance, un bouchier, un arc & deux cordes & douze flèches . . . qu'ils aient des cuirasses, ou des casques. P. Daniel.

ducted



ducted out of their wages; after that age they were to provide bows and four arrows for themselves. (y)

To give them an accurate eye and strength of arm, none under twenty-four years of age might shoot at any standing mark, except it was for a rover, and then he was to change his mark at every shot; (z) and no person above that age might shoot at any mark whose distance was less than eleven score yards. (a) The inhabitants of all cities and towns were ordered to make butts, and to keep them in repair, under a penalty of twenty shillings per month, and to exercise themselves in shooting at them on holidays.

To secure a proper supply of bow staves, merchants trading from places whence bow staves were commonly brought, were obliged to import four bow staves for every ton of merchandise, and that in the same ship in which the goods were loaded. (b) They were also to bring in ten bow staves of good and able stuff for every ton of Malmsey, or of Tyre (c) wine. To encourage the voluntary importation, bow staves of six feet and a half long or more, were excused the payment of custom, (d) the chief magistrates were to appoint proper and skilful persons at the different ports to examine the bow staves imported, and to see they were good and sufficient.

To prevent a too great consumption of yew, bowyers were di-

(y) PERSONS offending against these laws were liable to the following penalties, any parent or master having a youth or youths under seventeen years of age, who suffered him or them to be without a bow and two arrows for one month together, for every such neglect to forfeit 6s. 8d. and every male servant receiving wages, above the age of seventeen, and under that of sixty, neglecting to furnish himself as above directed, for every default to forfeit 6s. 8d. 33d Hen. VIII.

(z) UNDER penalty of 4d. for each shot. || (a) 6s. 8d. for each shot. 33 Hen. VIII.

(b) 12 Ed. IV. under penalty of 6s. 8d. to the king for each bow staff deficient.

(c) 1st Rich. III. under penalty of 13s. 4d. || (d) THIS seems to point out the length of our ancient bows to have been at least six feet long, but a gentleman of the Archers Club, who has made the properties of the long bow his study, says, that the best length for a bow is five feet eight inches from nock to nock; and that of an arrow two feet three inches. We however read of arrows a cloth ell long.



rested to make four bows of witch-hasel, ash or elm, to one of yew, and no person under seventeen years of age, unless possessed of moveables worth forty marks, or the son of parents having an estate of ten pounds per annum might shoot in an yew bow, under a penalty of 6s. 8d.

IN order that distant countries should be furnished with bowyers, fletchers, string and arrow head makers, any of those workmen, not being freemen of London, might be sent by the appointment of the king's council, the lord chancellor, lord privy seal, or one of them, to inhabit any city, borough or town within the realm that was destitute of such artificers. Bowyers, &c. being duly warned, and neglecting to repair to the places directed, were liable to a penalty of 40s. a day for every day's neglect and contrary abode.

IN the reign of Edward III. the price of a painted bow was 1s. 6d. that of a white bow 1s. a sheaf of arrows, if acerata, or sharpened, 1s. 2d. non acerata, or blunt, 1s.

THE prices of bows were occasionally regulated by acts of parliament; from whence we learn, that the price of bow staves had encreased from 2l. to 12l. the hundred, between the reigns of Edward III. and the 8th of Elizabeth, though this is said to have been partly effected by the confederacy of the Lombards.

IN the 24th of Edward IV. no bowyer might sell a yew bow to any of the king's subjects for more than 3s. 4d. and in the 38th of Hen. VIII. the price of a yew bow for any person between the ages of seven and fourteen years was not to exceed 1s. the bowyer was besides to have by him inferior bows of all prices from 6d. to 1s. the price of a yew bow of the tax called elk, to any of his majesty's subjects was limited to 3s. 4d. In the 8th of Elizabeth, bows of foreign yew were directed to be sold for 6s. 8d. the second sort at 3s. 4d. and the coarse sort called livery bows, at a price not exceeding two shillings each, and the same for bows of English yew. A clause of a former act directing the bowyers of London and Westminster to make four bows of different wood for one of yew, was  
repealed



repealed on their representation that the citizens of London would use none but yew bows, and in its place they were ordered always to have by them at least fifty bows of elm, witch-hazel, or ash. (e) Bow strings were made of hemp, flax and silk.

ARROWS were anciently made of reeds, afterwards of cornel wood, and occasionally of every species of wood: but according to Roger Ascham, ash was the best; arrows were reckoned by sheaves, a sheaf consisted of twenty-four arrows. Arrows were armed anciently with flint or metal heads, latterly with heads of iron, (f) of these there were various forms and denominations. (g)

By an act of parliament made the 7th of Henry IV. it was enacted that for the future, all the heads for arrows and quarrells should be well boiled or braised, and hardened at the points with steel, and that every arrow head or quarrel should have the mark of the maker; workmen disobeying this order, were to be fined and imprisoned at the king's will, and the arrow heads or quarrells to be forfeited to the crown.

ARROWS were carried in a quiver, called also an arrow case, which served for the magazine, arrows for immediate use were worn in the girdle.

THE range of a bow, according to Neade, was from six to eighteen and twenty score yards, and he likewise says, an archer may

---

(e) THE bow was commonly kept in a case to keep it dry, and prevent it from warping. Shakespeare in his dialogue between the Prince of Wales and Falstaff makes the latter call the prince a bow case, in allusion to his slender make.

(f) A CURIOUS particular respecting arrow heads occurs in Swinden's History of Great Yarmouth, where the sheriff of Norfolk, 42 Ed. III. being ordered to provide a certain number of garbs of arrows headed with steel for the king's use, for the heading of them is directed to seize all the flocks of anchors (*omnes alas ancarum*) necessary for that purpose.

(g) ROGER ASCHAM makes a distinction between arrow heads for war, and those for pricking, that is, shooting at a mark: of the latter he mentions the Rigged, Creased or shouldred heads, or Silver spoone heads, for a certain likeness that such heads have with the knob end of some silver spoons.



shoot six arrows, in the time of charging and discharging one musket.

IN ancient times (h) phials of quick lime, or other combustible matter, for burning houses or ships, was fixed on the heads of arrows, and shot from long bowes, (i) this has been also practised since the use of gunpowder. Neade says, he has known by experience, that an archer may shoot an ounce of fire work upon an arrow, twelve score yards. Arrows with wild fire, and arrows for fire works, are mentioned among the stores at Newhaven and Barwick, in the 1st of Edward VI. (k)

THE force with which an arrow strikes an object at a moderate distance, may be conceived from the account given by King Edward VI. in his journal, wherein he says, that an hundred archers of his guard shot before him, two arrows each, and afterwards all together, and that they shot at an inch board, which some pierced quite through, and struck into the other board, diverse pierced it quite through with the heads of their arrows, the boards being well seasoned timber; their distance from the mark is not mentioned.

To prevent the bow string from hanging on the left arm, it is covered with a piece of smooth leather, fastened on the outside of the arm, this is called a bracer. And to guard the fingers from being cut by the bow string, archers wear shooting gloves. (l)

(h) USED by the Romans and called falarica, and some mallioli.

(i) MATHEW PARIS mentions arrows headed with combustible matter, and shot from bows into towns or castles, and also arrows headed with phials full of quick time, p. 1090. Misimus igitur super eos spicula ignita. And p. 1091. Et phialas plenas calce, arcubus per parva hastilia ad modum sagittarum super hostes jaculandas.

(k) IN Mr. Brander's MSS.

(l) A BRACER serveth for two causes, one to save his arme from the strype of the stringe, and his doublet from wearing, and the other is, that the stringe gliding sharplye and quicklye off the bracer, may make the sharper shot.——A shooting glove is chiefly to save a man's finger from hurting, that he may be able to bear the sharp stringe to the uttermost of his strength. *Roger Ascham.*



CHAUCER in his prologue to the Canterbury Tales, thus describes an archer of his day.

“ And he was cladde in cote and hode of grene,  
 “ A shefe of peacock arwes bright and kene,  
 “ Under his belt he bare ful thriftily;  
 “ Wel coude he dresse his takel yewmanly,  
 “ His arwes drouped not with fetheres lowe,  
 “ And in his hand, he bare a mighty bowe,  
 “ A not-hed hadde he, with broune visage,  
 “ Of wood crafte coude he wel all the usage;  
 “ Upon his arme he had a gai bracer,  
 “ And by his side a swerd and a bokeler,  
 “ And on the other side a gaie daggere  
 “ Harneised wel, and sharp as pointe of spere:  
 “ A cristofre on his brest of silver shene,  
 “ An horn he bare, the baudrik was of grene,  
 “ A forester was he fothely as I gesse.”

THE following description of an archer, his bow and accoutrements, is given in a MSS. in my possession, written in the time of Queen Elizabeth. (m)

ARCHERS OR LONG BOWS.

“ CAPTENS and officers should be skilfull of that most noble  
 “ weapon, and to see that their soldiers according to their draught  
 “ and strength have good bowes, well nocked, well strynged, everie

---

(m) ENTITLED, A Treatise of Martial Discipline, collected and gathered together out of the opynions of dyverse and sundry of the beste and moste approved souldiers, with certaine other additions thereunto by Ralphe Smithe, seperately dedicated to the Right Honourable the Lord Burrows, governor of the towne of Brille, in the lowe countries, and to the Right Honourable Sir Christopher Hatton, Knt. vice-chamberleine to her Majestie, and of her highnes most honorable privy council.



“ stringe whippe in their nocke, and in the myddes rubbed with  
 “ wax, brafer and shuting glove, some spare stringes trymed as  
 “ aforesaid, every man one shefe of arrowes, with a case of leather  
 “ defensible against the rayne, and in the same fower and twentie ar-  
 “ rowes, whereof eight of them should be lighter than the residue, to  
 “ gall or astoyne the enemye with the hailshot of light arrows, before  
 “ they shall come within the danger of their harquebuss shot. Let  
 “ every man have a brigandine, or a litle cote of plate, a skull or huf-  
 “ kyn, a mawle of leade, of five foot in lengthe, and a pike, and the  
 “ same hanging by his girdle, with a hook and a dagger; being thus  
 “ furnished teach them by musters to march, shoote and retire,  
 “ keepinge their faces uppon the enemys. Sumtyme put them  
 “ into great nowmbers, as to battell apparteyneth, and thus use  
 “ them often times practised, till they be perfecte; ffor those men  
 “ in battell, ne skimish can not be spared. None other weapon  
 “ maye compare with the same noble weapon.”

THE long bow maintained its place in our armies, long  
 after the invention of fire arms. Nor have there been wanting  
 experienced soldiers, who were advocates for its continuance, and  
 who in many cases even preferred it to the harquebuss or musket.  
 King Charles I. twice granted special commissions under the great  
 seal, for enforcing the use of the long bow, the first in the 4th  
 year of his reign, (n) but this was revoked by proclamation four  
 years afterwards, on account of diverse extortions and abuses com-  
 mitted under sanction thereof. The second anno 1633, in the 9th  
 year of his reign, to William Neade and his son, also named Wil-  
 liam, wherein the former is styled an ancient archer, who had pre-  
 sented to the king a warlike invention for uniting the use of the  
 pike and bow, (o) seen and approved by him and his council of war;

---

(n) To Timothy Taylor, John Hubert, Henry Hubert, Gentlemen, and Jeffery  
 le Neve, Esq. || (o) PRINTED under the title of the Double Armed Man. The dif-  
 ferent motions are illustrated by wooden cuts, very well drawn.



wherefore his majesty had granted them a commission to teach and exercise his loving subjects in the said invention, which he particularly recommended the chief officers of his trained bands to learn and practise; and the justices, and other chief magistrates throughout England, are therein enjoined to use every means in their power to assist Neade, his son, and all persons authorised by them in the furtherance, propagation, and practice of this useful invention, both the commissions and proclamation are printed at large in Rymer.

At the breaking out of the civil war, the earl of Essex issued a precept, dated in November 1643, for stirring up all well affected people by benevolence, towards the raising of a company of archers for the service of the king and parliament.

To protect our archers from the attacks of the enemy's horse, they carried long stakes pointed at both ends, these they planted in the earth, sloping before them. In the 1st of Edward VI. three hundred and fifty of these were in the stores of the town of Berwick, under the article of archers stakes; there were also at the same time, eight bundles of archers stakes in Pontefract Castle. (p)

#### THE SLING.

The Sling (q) is also a weapon of great antiquity, formerly in high estimation among the ancients. But as it does not appear from history to have been much used by the English, at least within the

---

(p) MR. BRANDER'S MSS.

(q) THE Romans had companies of slingers in their armies, the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands, now called Majorca and Minorca, were peculiarly famous for their dexterity in the use of this weapon. Diodorus Siculus says, that they always carried three slings, one they bound round their heads, another they girded round their waists, and the third they held in their hands. In fight they threw large stones with such violence, that they seemed to be projected from some machine, insomuch that no armour could resist their stroke. In besieging a town, they wounded and drove the garrison from the walls, throwing



the period to which this work is confined, (r) it will be sufficient to say, that slings were constructed for throwing stones, leaden bullets, and clay balls, baked or hardened in the sun. That they were made of different materials, chiefly flax, hair, or leather, woven into bands, or cut into thongs, broadest in the center, for the reception of the stone or ball, and tapering off gradually towards both ends: with one of these slings, a good flinger would (it is said) throw a stone six hundred yards. An ancient Islandic treatise, entitled *Speculum Regale*, supposed to have been written about the twelfth century, mentions slings fixed to a staff.

UNDER the general appellation of spear, lance and pike, may be included a great variety of weapons of the kind, anciently comprehended by the French under the term of *bois* (wood); spears or lances, particularly those used by the cavalry, are by many of our old writers called *staves*.

THE spear or lance, is among the oldest weapons recorded in history, and is nearly coëval with the sword or bow, and even seems a much more obvious weapon than the latter, probably originating in a pole or stake, sharpened at one or both ends, afterwards armed

throwing with such exactness, as rarely to miss their mark; this dexterity they acquired by constant exercise, being trained to it from their infancy, their mothers placing their daily food on the top of a pole, and giving them no more than they beat down with stones from their slings. This art is still in some measure preserved by the Minorquin Shepherds. Some writers have, though falsely, attributed the invention of the sling to the inhabitants of these islands.

(r) FROISSART, vol. I, chap. 85, p. 304, gives an instance in which slings were employed for the English, by the people of Brittany, in a battle fought in that province during the reign of Philip de Valois, between the troops of Walter de Mauni, an English knight, and Louis d'Espagne, who commanded six thousand men, in behalf of Charles de Blois, then competitor with the Earl of Montfort, for the duchy of Brittany. Froissart says, that what made Louis lose that battle, was, that during the engagement the people of the country came unexpectedly, and assaulted his army with bullets and slings. According to the same author they were also used in naval combats. Slings were used in 1572, at the siege of Sancerre, by the Huguenots, in order to save their powder, D'Aubigné who reports this fact, says, they were thence called Sancerre *harquebusses*.

with



with a head of flint, and in process of time, on the discovery and use of metals, with copper, brass, or iron. Flint heads for both spears and arrows, are frequently found in England, Scotland and Ireland, as are also spear, javelin, and arrow heads of a metal nearly resembling brass. (s)

THE spear, lance, javelin, darts of different kinds, and even the more modern pikes, all come under one common description, that is, a long staff, rod, or pole, armed with a pointed head of stone or metal at one or both ends, constructed for the purpose of piercing, or wounding with their points only, either by being pushed or thrown with the hand. But as the consideration of every species would greatly exceed the limits of the plan laid down for this work, I shall confine my enquiries to those spears, lances and pikes, used by our ancestors.

LONG spears and lances were used by the Saxons and Normans, both horse and foot, but particularly by the cavalry of the latter, who in charging, rested the but end of the lance against the arçon or bow of their saddle. The mail armour not admitting the fixture of lance rests, as was afterwards practised on the cuirass. (t)

It does not appear from history, that there was ever any particular standard or regulation, respecting the length or thickness of the

---

(s) GUSTAVUS BRANDER, Esq; has specimens in his collection, of both flint and brass heads for spears and arrows, and many others are to be found in the different cabinets and collections of curiosities, both public and private. In the year 1782, a servant of Mr. Fuller's digging for turf, on Sullington Common, near Storrington, in Sussex, found very near the surface, a great number of spear and dart, or arrow heads, pieces of sword blades, and some celts, all of metal like brass, they are now in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq. The spear and arrow heads greatly resemble some of the same metal found in Ireland, engravings and descriptions of which may be seen in the thirteenth number of Colonel Vallancy's Collectanea, where there is also a delineation of a spear head of flint.

(t) A LANCE rest was a kind of moveable iron bracket, fixed to the right side of the cuirass, for the purpose of supporting the lance, see a representation of one in the Miscellaneous Plate.



ancient lances, or the size or form of their heads, but rather seems that every military man had his lance, as well as his other arms, constructed of the dimensions that best accorded with his strength and stature. It is however certain, that the heads of lances and spears, were always made of the best tempered steel, and their staves of the soundest ash, of which wood they were so generally made, that the writers of Latin verse, frequently used the Latin word for the ash, (*Fraxinus*) to express a lance or spear.

ALTHOUGH lances and spears were chiefly the weapons of horsemen, they were also used by the infantry, and dismounted knights, to keep off the cavalry, for this purpose they fixed the butts in the ground, their points sloping towards the breasts of the enemy's horses. Two instances of this occur in history, one is mentioned by Joinville, in the Life of St. Louis, the other by William Patin, in his account of the battle of Muffelborough, in Scotland, the 1st of Edward VI. see both accounts in the note below. (u) In tournaments, the knights sometimes fought on foot with their lances, in that case, Father Daniel says, it was customary to shorten them, by cutting off part of the staff.

(u) AINCOIS nous fiz ariver devant un grosse bataille de Turs, la où il avoit bien, six mille homes a Cheval. Silost comme il nous virent á terre, il vindrent ferant des Esperons vers nous. Quant nous les veismes venir, nous fichames les pointes de nos escus ou Sablon, & le fust de nos lances ou sablon. & les pointes vers eulz. Maintenant que il virent ainsi comme pour aler parmi les ventres, il tournerent ce devant darieres & s'enfouérent. *Joinville* p. 34.

“ STANDING at defence, they (i. e. the Scots) thrust shoulders likewise so nie together,  
 “ ye fore rankes wel nie to kneeling stoop lowe before, for their followers behynd holdyng  
 “ their pykes in both handes, and thear with in their left, their bucklers, the one end of  
 “ the pyke agaynste the right foot, tother against their enemye brest hye, their followers  
 “ crossing their pyke poyntes with them forewarde, and thus each with tother so nye  
 “ as place and space will suffer, though the hole was so thick, that as easy shall a bare  
 “ finger perce through the skyn of an angrie hedgehog, as any encounter the frunt of  
 “ their pykes.

TILTING



TILTING Lances differed from those used in war, both in their heads and staves, the heads of tilting lances being blunt, or occasionally fitted with a contrivance to prevent penetration, called a coronel or cronel, (x) from its resemblance to a crown. The staves were thick at the butt end, tapering off gradually to the point, and generally fluted; near the butt end they had a cavity for the reception of the hand. The front of it was defended by an iron plate, called a vamplat, that is an avant plat, and behind it was a broad iron ring, called a burr. These handles seem not confined to the tilting lance, but were made also on those designed for war. Fauchet says, they were not in use before the year 1300. (y)

LANCES were ornamented with a banderole near the point,

---

(x) THE following description of the coronels or coronets, is given by Guillim in his display of heraldry. These cronels or coronets (for I find them called by both these names) are the iron heads of tilt spears, or tilt-staffs, which usually have six or eight mourns, (for so are those little piked things called, which are on the top or head of this cronel or coronet,) three of which appear in each of these, the other three which are not here seen, cannot be demonstrated by the art of cutting or painting, some have termed, or rather mis-termed these cronels, burrs, for the confutation of which error, I have caused the true figure of a tilt staff or tilt spear, to be here represented unto your view, without the vamplet.—For this another delineation of a tilt staff with the vamplet, see the plate 48. The family of Wiseman, bear sable, a chevron ermine, between three cronels of a tilt spear, argent, this was meant as a pun on that name, signifying that a wise man, never meddled with any other arms but such as were blunted, or prevented from doing mischief.

(y) A WEAPON termed a launceguay, is mentioned in several statutes, made during the reign of K. Richard II. Many of the commentators on our ancient laws, declare their inability to explain what kind of weapon it was. Perhaps it may not be a too far fetched interpretation, to suppose the term launceguay, a corruption of the French words lance aigue, a sharp or pointed lance, and if the intention of those acts is considered, it will in some measure justify this supposition, they being evidently framed to prevent those violent affrays, that frequently arose among the gentry of that time, commonly attended by a numerous suite, who if armed with mischievous weapons, might have spilt much blood. A lance fit for war was perhaps termed sharp or pointed, in opposition to a blunt or tilting lance.

which



which gave them a handsome appearance, these were also called pencells. (z)

OF the pike Father Daniel says, that although the name is modern, and not to be found in the histories of France, before the time of Louis XI. it is nevertheless an ancient weapon, much resembling the sarissa of the Macedonians, but not quite so long. It was introduced into France by the Switzers.

MARKHAM in his *Soldiers Accidence* (a) says, the pikemen should have strong streight, yet nimble pikes of ash wood, well headed with steel, and armed with plates downward from the head, at least four foot, and the full size or length of every pike shall be fifteen foot, besides the head. The general length fixed for the pike, by most princes and states, was, according to Sir John Turner, (b) eighteen feet, but he observes that few exceeded fifteen. In a small anonymous treatise, entitled *English Military Discipline*, (c) it is said, "All pikes now a dayes are of the same length, made of strong ashe, and very streight, about fourteen or fifteen foot long between the head and foot. The head is four inches long, and two and a half broad at the largest place, the iron bands at the head must be long and strong, otherwayes it would be an easie matter for the horse to cut off the ends of the pikes with their shables."

LORD ORRERY in his *Treatise on the Art of War*, complains that it was too common to have in one regiment, pikes of different lengths, and recommends it to have all pikes sixteen feet and a half long, made of seasoned ash, armed at the points with lozenge heads, the cheek or side of the pikes to be of thin iron plates, four

---

(z) In an ancient MSS. mark l. 8, in the College of Arms, describing the field equipage necessary for a baron, banneret, or riche bachelor, is the following item. "pencells for your speers. || (a) PUBLISHED 1648. || (b) PALLAS Armata, written in 1670 and 1671. || (c) PUBLISHED 1680.



feet long, to prevent the head of the pike from being cut off by the swords of the cavalry.

IN a military work, stiled the Art of Training, (d) a kind of ornament for the pike, called an armin, is thus described. " You  
" had then armins for your pikes, which have a graceful shew, for  
" many of them were of velvet, embroiderd with gold, and served  
" for fastness when the hand sweat, now I see none, and some in-  
" conveniences are found by them."

THE London price of a pike as settled by the Lords Commis-  
sioners of the Council of War, anno 1631, the 7th of Charles II.  
was 4s. 6d. each article thus estimated, head 1s. 8d. staff 2s. 6d.  
socket and colouring 4d.

THE Gifarme called also Gifaring, and, by Fleta, Sifarmes is like-  
wise an ancient weapon of the staff kind, but of what form seems  
doubtful. In the statute of Winchester, it is named among the  
weapons appropriated to the lower order of people, (e) that is such  
as were not possessed of forty shillings in land. An ancient statute  
of William, king of Scotland, explains it to be a hand bill. (f)

It is mentioned in the poem of Flodden Field, in a manner that  
seems to shew it was a weapon for cutting, grinding being rather  
more applicable to an edged, than a pointed weapon.

Some made a mell of maffey lead,  
Which iron all about did bind,  
Some made strong helmets for the head,  
And some their grisly gifarings grind.

---

(d) 12°. R. D. Published 1622, with a curious portrait of King Charles I. on horse-  
back, whilst a boy, and also engravings of the exercise of the musquet and pike.

(e) E QUE meus ad de quaurante souz de terre seit juré a fauchons, gifarmes e  
coutaux e autres menus armes.

(f) ——— DE Venientes ad Guerram. Et qui minus habet quam quadraginta  
solidos terræ habeat gyfarum quod dicitur hand bill, arcum et sagittam. William bega  
his reign, A. D. 1165.



THE Reverend Mr. Lamb, editor of this poem, has the following notes on this weapon. "Gifarings, Halberts, from the French Guisarme, a kind of offensive long handled and long headed weapon, or as the Spanish Vifarma, a staff that has within it two long pikes, which with a shoot or thrust forward, come forth."

Every knight  
Two javelins, spears, or than gifarm staves.

GOWAN DUGLAS.

DU CANGE in his Glossary, renders this word by Securis, and derives it from the Geesum of the Gauls.

LA COMBE in the supplement to his Dictionary of the Ancient French, has the term Gifarme, which he calls a sort of lance or pike, and Bailey defines Gifarme to be a military weapon with two points or pikes. Strutt, I know not from what authority, has in his Horda Angel-cynnan, represented the Gifarme like a battle ax on a long staff, with a spike projecting from the back of the ax.

PERHAPS it may have been the weapon, afterwards called the black, and sometimes the brown Bill, the former name possibly derived from its being occasionally varnished over, to preserve it from rain, like the black armour; the appellation of brown might arise from the rust carelessly wiped off, which would leave it of that colour. Bills were not only borne by soldiers, but also by sheriffs officers at executions, watchmen, &c. with whom it was no uncommon practise to chalk the edges, which gave them the appearance of having been newly ground, a delineation of a black bill is given in the plate of halberts.

ANOTHER kind of pike called a morris, that is a Moorish pike, (g)

(g) THEN on the English part with speed,  
The bills stept forth, and bows went back,  
The Moorish pikes and mells of lead  
Did deal there many a dreadful thwack.

*Battle of Flodden, v. 498.*

was



was much in fashion about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. Morris pikes were used both by land and at sea, what were their characteristic peculiarities I have not been able to find. From the following directions in Ralph Smith's Manuscript, many of the motions used in the exercise of them, greatly resembled those practised with the common pike.

MORRIS PIKES.

“ CAPTAINES and officers leadinge morris pikes, shoulde bee  
 “ experienced in that stronge and warlike weapon. Teache the  
 “ souldiers sometimes to pushe, traile, and order the same both for  
 “ the bewtie of the battaile, and for the necessitie of the same, and  
 “ to see them have white corseletts, which muste bee allwaies cleane  
 “ kepte, ffor it is a bewtifull fight in the battell, and a great terror  
 “ to the enemies. Suche men in the fronte of battailes in ould  
 “ tymes, weare called men at armes, on foote these men foe armed  
 “ and placed, bee in more jeapordie then other men bee, their  
 “ armour bee more costlie then other mens bee, wherefore they  
 “ merite more wages than other men have; those be chosen chief-  
 “ lye for the battell, with baces, long taces, vambraces and morians.  
 “ They muste have swordes and daggers, their pikes of usuall  
 “ length, sharpe grounded and well nayled, cause them in tymes to  
 “ lay their pikes upon their shoulders, their thumbes under the  
 “ same, the butte end on the out side of their loades man. After  
 “ this sorte to muster, marche, retire, and embattell them as afore-  
 “ saide: that noe souldier of purpose or negligence doe cutt or  
 “ breake his pike, for the greater strengthe of the battaile con-  
 “ sisteth in the same.”

HALBERTS differ very little from the bill, being like them constructed both for pushing and cutting: a halbert consists of three parts, the spear, or sometimes a kind of sword blade for pushing, an ax, or hatchet for striking and cutting, and a flook or hook for pulling down fascines, in the attack of trenches, or temporary fortifications.



tions. The halbert is said to have been originally invented by the Switzers. Halberts are of a variety of forms, they are commonly mounted on staves of seven feet long, with a pointed ferril at the end, for the purpose of sticking them in the ground.

THE Mallet of arms seems to have been formerly a weapon much used by the English and Scots, as well as by the French. (h) In the memorable combat recorded in the history of Bretagne, and fought in that province, anno 1315, between thirty champions on the part of the French, and the like number on that of the English, an English champion, named Billefort, was armed with a leaden Mallet weighing twenty-five pounds. Father Daniel quotes the manuscript Memoirs of the Marechal de Fleurance, in the king of France's Library, to prove that the English archers still used Mallets in the time of Louis XII. who began his reign in the year 1515, and died 1524. In the Ancient Poem on the Battle of Floddon Field, leaden mallets are several times mentioned. Some of the verses have been quoted in the articles of Gifarmes and Morris pikes. Mr. Brander's curious manuscript so often referred to, among the different store-houses at Calais, there named, describes one by the title of the malle chamber, in which were then eight hundred and eighty leaden Malles. There is also an entry of two hundred Malles in a store house at Berwick. A Mawle of lead of five feet long, and a pike with the same hanging by a girdle with a hook, is recommended by Ralph Smith for the arms of an archer, it has been quoted at length, under the article of the long bow.

THE Mallet of arms, according to the representation of it given by Father Daniel, exactly resembles the wooden instrument of that name, now in use, except in the length of the handle, it was like the

---

(h) Two Scotch earls of an ancient race,  
One Crawford called, the other Montros,  
Who led twelve thousand Scotchmen strong,  
Who manfully met with their foes,  
With leaden mells and lances long.



hammer of arms, to be used with both hands, (i) indeed it differed very little from that weapon in its form. (k)

THE Mallet was also common in France, for in a sedition of the Parisians, in the beginning of the reign of Charles VI. on account of some new taxes, the populace forced the arsenal, and took out so many Mallets, that they were called Mailliotins. Indeed, when we consider the intercourse between France and England, it seems probable, that scarce any approved armour or weapon could be used in one kingdom, that would not be also adopted in the other.

THE Mace is an ancient weapon, formerly much used by the cavalry of all nations, and likewise by ecclesiastics, who in consequence of their tenures, frequently took the field, but were by a canon of the church forbidden to wield the sword. Of this we have an instance in Philip de Dreux, bishop of Beavais, who fought with a mace at the battle of Bovines, where he beat down Long Sword, earl of Salisbury. Richard I. who instituted the corps of serjeants at arms, for the guard of his person, armed them with maces, bows, and arrows.

THE Mace is commonly of iron, its figure much resembles a chocolate mill, many specimens may be seen in the tower, and other

(i) IN the Manuscript Chronicle of Bertrand de Guescelin, are these lines.

Olivier de Clicon dans la bataille va,  
Et tenoit un martel qu'a ses deux mains porta,  
Tout ainsi qu'un Boucher abbatit & versa.

And a little lower.

Bertran de Glaiequin fu ou champ plenier,  
Ou il assaut Anglois au martel d'acier,  
Tout ainsi les abbat comme fait le boucher.

(k) LA difference qu'il y avoit entre le Mail ou Maillet & le Marteau D'Arme, est que le revers du maillet étoit quarré ou un peu arondi, par les deux bouts & que le Marteau D'Armes avoit un côté quarré & arrondi & l'autre en pointe ou tranchant. *P. Daniel*, vol. 1, p. 439.



armories. (l) Several are mentioned in Mr. Brander's manuscript. (m) Among some ancient armour formerly preserved at Pile Well, the seat of the Worsleys, was a mace, with a dagg or pistol in the handle.

SIR JOHN SMITH, and several other writers before, and of the last century, speak in favour of the mace, among them is Sir John Turner. The mace is, says he, an ancient weapon for horsemen, neither was it out of use long after the invention of hand guns, for we read of it used by most nations, an hundred years ago, and certainly in a medley they may be more serviceable than swords, for when they are guided by a strong arm, we find the party struck with them was either felled from his horse, or having his head-piece beat close to his head, was made to reel in his saddle, with his blood running plentifully out of his nose. (n)

FATHER DANIEL has engraved two weapons, shewn in the abbey of Roncevaux, as the maces of those famous heroes of romance, Roland and Oliver, who are said to have lived in the time of Charlemagne. One is a large ball of iron, fastened with three chains to a strong truncheon or staff of about two feet long; the other is of mixed metal, in the form of a channelled melon, fastened also to a staff by a triple chain; these balls weigh eight

(l) MR. BRANDER has a very fine one; another much like it belongs to the Antiquarian Society, both of them have been gilt.

(m) IN the custody of Hans Hunter, Armourer at Westminster. Item. a mace of damaskine work. Item. one white mace. Item. in maces guilte and faier wroughte, five of them having ringes and plates of sylke and gold xi. Hampton Court maces of Steele 59, maces of Steele receyved of William Damsell 26.

(n) THIS kind of mace, which is the same as used by the Turks, some military writers improperly call the club of Hercules; the club given to that Demy God, by the Grecian Statuaries, is a huge knotty limb of a tree.

IN the ancient MSS. in the college of arms before quoted, among the necessaries for an esquire in taking the field, there occurs the following articles. Store of sure speere hedys. Item. an ax, or an halbert to walke with in the felde. Item. an armynge sword, a dager, and hit were well doon to have a mace at the sadell pomell.

pounds.



pounds. At the end of both the staves are rings for holding cords or leathers to fasten them to the hand.

CONTRIVANCES like these, except that the balls were armed with spikes, were long carried by the pioneers of the trained bands, or city militia, they are generally called morning stars. (o) One of this sort is also given by Father Daniel.

THE horseman's Hammer is a lesser kind of hammer of arms, resembling it in its general form, but calculated to be used with one hand. It is commonly made of iron, both head and handle, the latter rarely exceeding two feet in length; some of these hammers are highly ornamented with sculpture and engraving. The equestrian figure of King Edward I. in the horse armory in the tower of London, is armed with a hammer of this sort. (p) Some horsemen's hammers equipped with guns, and some having battle axes, occur in the inventory of armour and weapons, in the royal armoury at Westminster, in the first of King Edward VI. (q)

OF weapons denominated axes, such as battle axes, pole axes, and the like, there are a great variety, many of them having very little resemblance to an ax, in any of their parts; this probably

(o) MORGAN stern, or morning star, a weapon formerly used for the defence of trenches. It was a large staff banded about with iron, like the shaft of a halbert, having an iron ball at the end with cross iron spikes. *Monro.*

(p) It may be agreeable to some of my readers, to be informed that many of the figures of our kings, shewn in the tower of London, are the work of some of the best sculptors of the time in which they were set up. The Kings Charles the first and second, with their horses, were executed by Grinlin Gibbons, in the year 1685 and 1686. Those of ten other kings, not named, with their horses, were done by the following artists, anno 1688. One by William Morgan, one by John Nost, one by Thomas Quillans, and two by Marmaduke Townson. In the year 1690, five not named, and their horses, by John Nost, and June 22d 1702, the face of King William III. by ——— Alcock, probably fixed to one of the anonymous figures. These particulars were extracted from an authentic manuscript in the possession of a friend.

(q) ITEM, in horsemens hammers with gones viii. Item, in horsemens hammers with battle axes xiv. Brander's MSS.

may



may in some measure be owing to modern alterations, as is the case with the weapons carried by the gentlemen pensioners, which are still called axes. In plate 34, are diverse representations of battle axes: some richly ornamented are mentioned in Mr. Brander's manuscript. (r)

THE Welch Glaive is a kind of bill, sometimes reckoned among the pole axes. They were formerly much in use. In an abstract of the grants of the first of Richard III. among the Harleian manuscripts. (s) In the British Museum there is an entry of a warrant, granted to Nicholas Spicer, authorising him to impress smiths for making two thousand Welch bills or glaives.

AND in the same book 18s. is charged for staving and making twenty-four billes, and 20s. 6d. for making and staving thirty glaives, these appear to have been made at Abergavenny and Llanllolled.

BESIDES the weapons of the staff kind already mentioned, there were diverse others, whose names only are to be found in accounts of arsenals, and casually in the works of ancient military writers, who do not describe their forms or dimensions; several such appear in the inventory so repeatedly quoted. (t) These are javelins with broad heads,

(r) ITEM, four battle axes partely guilt, with long small staves of brassell, garnished with velvet white and greene, and filke iv. in the armory at Westminster.

Poleaxes with gones in th'endes xxvii.

Poleaxes without gones ii.

Short poleaxes playne c.

Two hand poleaxes iv.

Hand pollaxes with a gonne and a case for the same oone,

Poliaxes gilte, the staves covered with cremysyne velvet,  
fringed with filke of golde iv.

} in the Tower.

(s) MARKED No. 443.

(t) MR. Brander's MSS. in which are the following entries in different store houses.

ITEM, ten javelins with brode heddes, parteley guilt, with long brassell staves, garnished with vellet and tassels.

Northern



Demylaunches, boar spears, northern staves, and three grayned staves.

BUT the most singular kind of weapon or utensil there mentioned, and of which there appears to have been a great number in the Tower, is the holy water Sprinkle, (u) some of them having guns at their ends, and others at the top: what they were, or for what use, I have neither been able to find out, or even to form a probable conjecture.

THE ancient cross bow, which differed in many particulars from those of late times, is thus described by Father Daniel, who formed his description from one or more then before him.

THE Cross Bow, called in Latin Arcus Balistarius, or Balista Manualis, was thus named to distinguish it from certain larger machines, called balistæ and catapultæ, which the ancients used for battering the walls of towns with stones, and for lancing darts of an extraordinary magnitude. The cross bow I say was an offensive weapon, which consisted of a bow, fixed to the top of a sort of staff, or stock of wood, which the string of the bow when unbent, crossed at right angles.

THE handle or bed, which was called the stock of the cross bow,

Northern staves with yrone heddes 340.

Demylaunches 120.

Bore speares with ashen staves, trymed with cremysyn velvet, and fringed with redde filke 291.

Bore speares knotted and leather'd 162.

Javelyns with staves, trymed with white, greene, and black filke, and fustanyne, of axes 209.

Partysans heddes without staves partie guilte 152.

Rancons with staves garnyshted with velvett and fringed 56.

(u) GREAT holly water sprinkles 118.

Holly water sprinkles, with gonnes in th'ende 7.

Holly water sprinkles, with thre gonnes in the topp oone.

Little holly water sprinkles 392.

Item. one hatte of stele, and two staves, called holy water sprinkles.

Gaddes of stele 300.



had towards the middle a small opening or slit, of the length of two fingers, in which was a little moveable wheel of solid steel, through the center of it passed a screw that served for an axis; this wheel projected a little beyond the surface of the stock, and had a notch or catch which stopped and held the string of the bow when bent. In the opposite side of the circumference was a much smaller notch, by the means of which the spring of the tricker kept the wheel firm, and in its place; this wheel is called the nut of the cross bow. Under the stock, near the handle, was the key of the tricker, like that of the serpentine of a musquet, by pressing this key with the hand, to the handle of the cross bow, the spring released the wheel that held the string, and the string by its motion drove forward the dart.

UPON the stock below the little wheel, was a small plate of copper, which lifted up and shut down, and was fixed by its two legs, with two screws to the two sides of the stock, this was a sight, it was pierced above by two little holes, one over the other, and when the plate was raised, these two holes answered to a globule, which was a small bead no bigger than that of a chaplet, that was suspended at the end of the cross bow by a fine wire, and fastened to two small perpendicular columns of iron, one on the right, the other on the left, and this little globule answering to the holes in the plate, served to direct the aim, whether for shooting horizontally, upwards, or downwards.

THE cord or string of the bow was double, each string separated by two little cylinders of iron, equidistant from the extremities of the bow and the center; to these two strings in the middle, was fixed a ring of cord, which served to confine it in the notch I have mentioned, when the bow was bent. Between the two cords in the center of the string, and immediately before the ring was a little square of cord, against which was placed the extremity of the arrow or dart, to be pushed forwards by the cord.

SUCH was the ancient cross bow, on which I formed this description, and I believe they were all much alike in their internal parts.

The



The smaller cross bows were bent with the hand, by the means of a small steel lever, called the goat's foot, from its being forked on the side that rested on the cross bow and the cord, the larger were bent with one or both feet, by putting them into a kind of stirrup. According to this verse of William le Breton.

*Ballista duplici tensa pedè missa sagitta.*

They were also bent with a moulinet and with a pulley.

THESE cross bows were either of wood, horne, or steel, which must be understood of the bow only, it not being likely the whole body of the cross bow should be of steel.

CROSS bows, not only shot arrows, but also darts called quarrels or carreaux, from their heads, which were square pyramids of iron, some of them feathered (as the term was) with wood. They also shot stones or leaden balls.

THERE were two sorts of English cross bows, one called Latches the other Prodds. (u)

ACCORDING to Sir John Smith, in his instructions and observations, &c. p. 204, a cross bow will kill point blank between forty and sixty yards, and if elevated six, seven, or eight score yards, or farther. (x)

A RECORD

(x) THE crosse bowe chamber at Calais. Crosse bowes called Prodds 418. Crosse bowes called Latches, winlasses for them 120. Benders to bend small crosse bowes 14. Quarrells headed and fethered with woode 2300. Quarrells unheaded and fetherede with woode 2300.

CROSSE bowes of fundry making, with four paier of windelaifes being broken. Cross bowes to shoot stoone oone, rack to bend a cross bowe oone. Quayver for pricke arrows for cross bowes oone.

(y) MONSIEUR William de Bellay in his instructions for the wars, traslated by Paul Ive, gent. and published anno 1589, gives the cross bow a still greater range; "and were  
" it so, that the archers and crosse bow men could carry about them their provision for  
" their bowes and crosse bowes, as easily as y<sup>e</sup> harquebusiers may do theirs for their  
" harquebusse, I would commend them before the harquebusse, as well for their readi-

ness



A RECORD printed in Rymer's Fœdera, of the third of Edward II. recites that crosse bows, bauders, and quarrells were purchased for the garrison of Sherborne Castle, each crosse bow at 3s. 8d. each, baulder at 1s. 6d. and every hundred of quarrells, at 1s. 6d.

FATHER DANIEL says, that crosse bows were of different sizes, there were some at Chantilly a foot and a half, two, and three feet, in length, and others still longer, furnished with their goats feet, their moulinets, and their pullies.

THE excellency of the crosse bow was the great exactness of its shot, crosse bow men being much more certain of hitting their mark, than archers with the long bow, but on the other hand it would not carry to so great a distance, neither could it be so often discharged in the same time.

“ nesse in shootinge, which is much more quicker, as also for the sureness of their shot,  
 “ which is almost never in wayne. And although the harquebusier may shoote further,  
 “ notwithstanding the archer and crosse bowe man will kill a C. or CC. pases off, as well  
 “ as the best harquebusier: and sometime the harnessse, except it be the better, cannot  
 “ holde out: at the uttermost the remedy is, that they should be brought as neare before  
 “ they do shoote as possibly they may, and if it were so handled, there would be more  
 “ slain by their shot, than by twice as many harquebusiers, and this I will prove by one  
 “ crosse bow man that was at Thurin, when as the Lord Marshall of Annibault was  
 “ Governor there, who, as I have understood, in five or six skirmishes did kill or hurt  
 “ more of our enemies, than five or six of the best harquebusiers did during the whole  
 “ time of the siege.”



FIRE-



## FIRE-ARMS.

THE first guns fired in hand, were called hand cannons, coulou-verines and hand guns. The hand gun used in England was a short piece, as appears from the statute of the 33d of Henry VIII. whereby it was enacted, that no hand gun should be used of less dimensions than one yard in length, gun and stock included.

THE haquebut, or hag but, was a still shorter piece, by the statute above mentioned, it might not be under three quarters of a yard long, gun and stock as before included. This piece is by some writers supposed to have been called a haquebutt, from its butt end being hooked or bent like those now used, the stock of the hand gun being nearly straight, there were also guns called demi-haques, either from their being less in size, or from having their butts less curved. Fauchet says, the haquebut was in his time called a harquebus: a sort of pistol called a dag, was also used about the same time as hand guns and haquebuts. Mr. Brander's manuscript records a variety of ancient fire arms, which see in the note below. (z)

THE

## GREENWICH.

(z) ITEM. one chamber pece blacke, the stocke of redde woode set with bone worke, with a fier locke in a case of crymsen vellet. Item. one longe white pece with a fier locke. Item. one longe pece graven and guilte, with a stocke of redde woode set with white bone with a fier locke in a case of lether. Item. two chamber peces guilt and graven, with a fier locke in a stocke of yellow. Item. one guilte chamber pece parcell guilt, with a redde stocke, with a fier locke in a case of purple vellet. Item. one lytle shorte pece, for a horseman, of damaskine worke, the stock of woode and bone, set with a chamber. Item. one dagge with two peeces in one stock. Item. two backe swordes in a case of lether, and two letle dagges garnished with silver, parcell guilte and emaled, with knyves and bodkyns. Item. c. Italion peces, and everie one hys moulde, flaske, touche boxe, and matche. Item. one horne for gonne powder, garnished with silver. Item. iii. grête flasks covered with vellet, and thre lytle touche boxes. Item. ii. longe small cofers for gonnies. Item. a white tacke with a fier locke graven, and all the stock white bone; a

Q

great



THE harquebus is by Fauchet derived from the Italian *arca bouza*, or the bow with a hole. (a) It does not appear that harquebusses were originally of any particular length or bore; the harquebuss, as well as the hand gun, hackbutt and dag, were at first fired with a match, and afterwards some of them with the wheel lock. The former, by a spring, let down a burning match upon the priming in the pan, and the latter was a contrivance for exciting sparks of fire, by the friction of a notched wheel of steel, which grated against a flint; these wheels were wound up with an instrument called a spanner. (b)

THE

---

great flaske varnished and painted, a touche box of iron graven and gilded. Item. ii. tacks after the fashion of a dagger, with fier lockes vernished, with redde stockes, shethes covered with blacke vellet, garnished with silver, and guilt, with purses, flasks and touch boxes of black vellet garnished with iron guilt. Item ii. tacks hafted like a knyff with fier locks, and doble lockes a pece, th'one graven parcell guilt, and tother vernished with two purses, two flasks, and two touch boxes of black vellet, th'one garnished with iron and guilt.

TOWN of BERWICK. Demy hackes stocked 50. Hand gones unstocked 80: Hornes with purses, and without purses 20. Moulds for said hackes 100.

ALNWICK CASTLE. Hagbuttes of croke of yrone 2. Hagbuttes well stocked 20.

(a) CET instrument s'appella depuis haquebute & maintenant a pris le nom de harquebuze: que ceux qui pensent le nom estre Italien luy ont donné: comme qui déroit Arc à trou, que les Italiens appellent *Bouzo*, finalement ces bastons ont esté reduits a un pied & moins de longueur: & lors ils sont nommez pistolles & pistolets, pour avoir premierement esté faits a Pistoye. *Livre de L'Origine des Armes, &c.* p. 57.

(b) FATHER DANIEL, vol. I, p. 465, has the following description of a wheel lock. Les arquebuses & les pistolets a rouet sont aujourd'hui des armes fort inconnues, & l'on n'en trouve guères que dans les arseneaux & dans les cabinets d'Armes où l'on en a conservé quelques uns par curiosité; ainsi je dois expliquer ce que c'étoit que ce rouet qui donnoit le mouvement à tous les ressorts.

C'ÉTOIT une petite roue solide d'acier qu'on appliquoit contre la platine de L'Arquebuse ou d'un pistolet: elle avoit un effieu qui la perçoit dans son centre. Au bout interieure de l'effieu qui entroit dans la platine étoit attachée une chaînette qui s'entortilloit autour de cet effieu, quand on le faisoit tourner, & bandoit le ressort auquel elle tenoit. Pour bander le ressort on se servoit d'une clef où l'on enseroit le bout extérieur de l'effieu. En tournant cette clef de gauche à droite, on faisoit tourner le Rouet; & par ce mouvement

une



THE balls were carried in a bag or purse, the powder in a horn or flask, and the priming which was of a finer sort of mealed powder, in a touch box; this powder was called serpentine powder, from the part of the match lock that held the match, denominated the serpentine.

THE petronel or poitrinal, according to Fauchet, was the medium between the harquebuss and the pistol. Nicot defines it in his dictionary, as a species of harquebuss, shorter than the musquet, but of a greater calibre, which on account of its great weight was carried on a large bauldrick, worn cross the shoulders like a sash, and when fired was rested on the breast of the person who used it.

IN the estimate of an army made in 1620, before mentioned, petrinells with firelocks, flasks, touch boxes, and cases are charged as 1l. 8s. each.

THE musquet was a heavier kind of harquebuss, carrying also a larger ball. Sir Thomas Kellie in his Art Militaire, published Anno 1621, says, the barril of a musquet should be four feet in length, the bore capable of receiving bullets twelve whereof weigh a pound. (c) Musquets were so heavy as to require a fork called a rest, (d) to support them when presented in order to fire; sometimes

---

une petite coulisse de cuivre qui couvroit le bassinet de l'amorce, se retiroit de dessus le bassinet. Par le même mouvement le chien armé d'une pierre de mine, comme le chien du fusil l'est d'une pierre à fusil, étoit on état d'être lâché dès que l'on tireroit avec le doigt la détente comme dans les pistolets ordinaires; alors le chien tombant sur le rouet d'acier faisoit feu, & le donnoit à l'amorce.

(c) SOME ancient musquets carried balls of ten to the pound.

(d) RESTS were of different lengths according to the heights of the men who were to use them, they were shod with sharp iron ferrils, for sticking them into the ground, and were on the march when the musquet was shouldered, carried in the right hand, or hung upon it by means of a string or loop tied under the head.

“ MUSKET-rests were used a long time, and in some places are yet, to ease the musketeers in discharging their guns, and when they stood sentinel; but in the late expeditions in most places of Christendom, they have been found more troublesome than helpful.

“ Amfu-



times these rests were armed with a contrivance called a swine's feather, which was a sort of sword blade or tuck, that issued from the staff of the rest, at the head; this being placed before the musqueteers when loading, served, like the stakes placed before the archers, to keep off the cavalry: these preceded the use of the bayonet; the invention of which originated in the soldiers sticking the handles of their daggers into the muzzles of their pieces, when they had discharged all their ammunition. Musquets were fired with match locks; musqueteers of the reign of James and Charles I. carried their powder in little wooden, tin or leather cylindric boxes, each containing one charge.

TWELVE of these fixed to a belt worn over the left shoulder were called bandileers; this contrivance seems to have been borrowed from the Dutch or Walloons. (e) To prevent the matches from  
being

" A musketeer in any sudden occasion not being well able to do his duty with musket, sword, and rest, especially if you give him a Sweedish feather to manage with them. Bockler, the engineer, speaks of an instrument that might serve for both rest and feather, and such perhaps would be very useful and convenient; he would have it at the top as all rests are, like a fork on the one side, whereof he would have an iron of one foot and a half long sticking out sharply pointed, these planted in the van or flanks, where you expect the charge, as the Sweedish feathers used to be, will sufficiently palliade and defend a body of musketeers from horse, and upon them they may lean their muskets when they give fire." *Turner's Pallas Armata*, p. 176.

THE Duke of Albemarle in his observations upon Military and Political Affairs, printed anno 1671, recommends the arming musqueteers and dragoons, with musquets having swines feathers with the heads of rests fastened to them. A part of a rest that contained a swine's feather is shewn in the miscellaneous plate, it was formerly in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Gostling of Canterbury.

" (e) AND therefore those souldiers which in our time have beene for the most part levied in the lowe countries, especially those of Artoyes and Henault, called by the generall name of Wallownes have used to hang about their neckes, upon a baudrick or border, or at their girdles, certain pipes which they call charges, of copper and tin made with covers, which they thinke in skirmish to bee the most readie way. But the Spaniard despising that order, doth altogether use his flaske." *Davis's Art of War*, p. 8.

" To



being seen in the night, small tubes of tin or copper, pierced full of holes, were invented, it is said, by a Prince of Orange, probably Prince Maurice: they are described by Walhuysen. (f) It is necessary, says he, that every musqueteer knows how to carry his match dry, in moist and rainy weather; that is, in his pocket; or in his hat, by putting the lighted match between his head and hat; or by some other means to guard it from the weather. The musqueteer should also have a little tin tube of about a foot long, big enough to admit a match, and pierced full of little holes, that he may not be discovered by his match when he stands centinel, or goes on any expedition; this was the origin of the match-boxes, till lately worn by our grenadiers.

IN the estimate for a royal army in 1620, a musquet with bandeliers and rest is valued at 1l. 8s. 8d. and by the council of war in the 7th of Charles I. 18s. 10d. thus made out.

	s.	d.
For a new musquet with mould, worm and scowrer	15	6
For a musquet rest	—	10
For a new bandelier with twelve charges, a primer, a priming wire, a bullet-bag, and a strap or belt of two inches in breadth	2	6

THE caliver was a lighter kind of musquet with a match-lock, and was made to be fired without a rest. It seems either to have acquired its name from being of a certain approved bore

---

“To a musketier belongs also a bandilier of leather, at which he should have hanging eleven or twelve shot of powder, a bag for his ball, a primer, and a cleanser. But it is thirty years ago since I saw these laid aside in some German armies; for it is impossible for soldiers, especially wanting cloaks (and more want cloaks than have any) to keep these flashes, though well and strongly made, from snow and rain, which soon spoils them and so makes the powder altogether useless: besides the noise of them betray those who carry them, in all surprizals, assaults and sudden enterprizes.” *Turner's Pallas Armata*, p. 176.

(f) L'ART Militaire pour l'Infanterie, &c. par Jean Jaques de Walhausen, principal Capitaine des gardes, & Capitaine de la lovable ville de Dantzic, &c. en folio, p. 136. Printed in 1615.



or calibre, emphatically stiled by way of eminence, the calibre, according to that mode of expression, whereby we testify our approbation of any machine or contrivance, by saying it is *the thing*, or from the term "a piece of calibre," being restricted to those not under a certain bore; just as the appellation of a horse of size, is confined to a tall horse not less than fifteen hands high, although every other horse is undoubtedly a horse of size, either great or small. From calibre it was corrupted to caliver. That this was in some measure the case, we learn from Edmund York, an officer who had served in the Low-countries, and was employed by Queen Elizabeth to drill the militia of London, at the time these kingdoms were threatened with the Spanish Invasion. "I remember," says he, "when I was first brought up in Piemont, in the countie of Brisacks regiment of Old Bandes, we had our particular calibre of harquebuse to our regiment, both for that one bullet should serve all the harquebuses of our regiment, as for that our Colonel should not be deceived of his arms; of which word calibre come first that unapt term, we use to call a harquebuse a calliver, which is the height of the bullet and not of the piece. Before the battle of Moungunter, the Princes of the religion caused several thousand harquebuses to be made, all of one calibre, which was called Harquebuse du calibre de Monsieur le Prince; so I think some man, not understanding French, brought hither the name of the height of the bullet of the piece, which word calibre is yet continued with our good canoniers (g)." Sir John Smith (h) gives the following definition of a caliver, which seems rather to fall in with my second conjecture. His words are, "It is supposed by many that the weapon called a caliver is another thing than a harquebuse; whereas,

---

(g) MAITLAND'S History of London, vide Artillery.

(h) SIR John Smith's Confutation of Capt. Berwick, MSS. No. 4685. B. Museum.



“ in troth, it is not; but only a harquebuse; savinge, that it is  
 “ of greater circuite, or bullet, than the other is of; wherefore  
 “ the Frenchman doth call it a peece de calibre; which is as much  
 “ as to saie, a peece of bigger circuite.” From this it seems, as  
 if a caliver was a harquebuse of a certain calibre, or bore, larger  
 than that of the common ones. That it was less and lighter than  
 a musquet is evident, from its being fired without a rest, (i) as is  
 shewn in a Military Treatise containing the exercise of the mus-  
 quet, caliver, and pike, with figures finely engraved by J. de  
 Gheyn. The explanations were originally in Dutch, but were  
 translated into English, and printed with the same plates for the  
 use of King Charles I.

PECKE, in his *Defiderata Curiosa*, has preserved the price of a ca-  
 liver and its accoutrements, as paid in Queen Elizabeth's time  
 by the Sheriff of Lancashire, anno 1584, for the use of recruits  
 raised for the Irish service; which was, the caliver furnished with  
 flaske and touche box, laces and moulds, thirteen shillings and  
 sixpence.

IN an estimate made 18th James I. anno 1620, of the expences  
 of a royal army of thirty thousand men, intended to be sent  
 into the Palatinate; (k) a caliver with bandaleers is valued at  
 fourteen shillings and ten pence.

A CURRIER was another kind of piece formerly used, chiefly  
 I believe in sieges. Very little is said of it by military writers. It

(i) THIS is confirmed by a passage in Shakespeare, where Falstaff, reviewing his re-  
 cruits, says of Wart, a poor weak underfized fellow, “ Put me a caliver into Wart's  
 “ hands,” &c. meaning that, although Wart is unfit for a musketteer, yet if armed with  
 a lighter piece he may do good service.

(k) THIS estimate was made by a committee consisting of the Earls of Oxenford,  
 Essex and Leicester: Viscount Wilmot; Lords Danvers and Caufield; Sir Ed. Cecil and  
 Sir Richard Morrison, Knts. and Capt. John Bingham, which met at the Old Council  
 Chamber, in Whitehall. Their report is in the British Museum among the Harleian  
 MSS. marked 5109; the army proposed was to consist of 25,000 foot, 5,000 horse, and  
 twenty pieces of artillery.



is once or twice mentioned in Lord Wentworth's Letter to Queen Mary, respecting the siege of Calais, among state-papers, published by Lord Hardwick.

From the following passages in Sir John Smith's animadversions on the writings of Capt. Berwick, (1) it appears, that a currier was of the same calibre and strength as a harquebus, but had a longer barrel. His words are—" but yet in one thinge his lack  
 " of confideracion is to be noted, and that is, that he doth make  
 " no distinction nor difference betwixt a currier and a harque-  
 " buze, in the which he is greatly deceived; for in those there is  
 " as great or more difference betwixt a currier of warre and a  
 " harquebuze, in the length of cannon, and for shooting, as there  
 " is betwixt a harquebuze and a mousquet, which I perceive by  
 " his writing he doth not consider of, and therefore doe over-  
 " passe the same." And in another place—" so likewise—of a  
 " harquebuze and a currier, both reinforced backward as they  
 " ought to be, and of one caliver heighthe of bullet; and the  
 " currier in respect of the greate lengthe, must have a greater  
 " advantage and quantitie of powder to appulse and impulse the  
 " bullet to his fardest object marke within point blanke; then  
 " the harquebuze to impulse his bullet to his furdest object marke;  
 " and all this in respect to the different lengthes of the pieces,  
 " being in the rest of one caliver and reinforced alike."

MARKHAM, in his Souldiers Accidence, published in 1648, p. 37, mentions a kind of piece I do not recollect to have met with elsewhere, which he calls a dragon; and, in his direction for arming the dragon, thus describes it: " And for offensive  
 " arms they have a fayre dragon fitted with an iron work to be  
 " carried in a belt of leather, which is buckled over the right  
 " shoulder, and under the left arm; having a turnell of iron  
 " with a ring through which the piece runneth up and downe,

---

(1) HARLEIAN MSS. No. 4685.



"and these dragons are short pieces, of sixteen inches the barrell, and full musquet bore, with firelocks or snaphaunces." (m)

WITH this weapon I shall close the description of armour and arms, and next endeavour to point out the various changes they have undergone, whether occasioned by statutes, royal ordonnances, or other causes, with the dates when those changes happened. For the convenience of artists, I shall also describe the armour and weapons, with which the different kinds of soldiers should be represented at the three following periods, viz. about the time of Henry II. the reign of Henry VI. and that of Charles II.

ALTHOUGH the particular kinds of armour and weapons used by the English, about the time of the Norman invasion, is not described by any writer of that time; yet it is certain, they were defensively armed, and even heavily, for which we have the testimony of Ingulphus; who relates that in the year 1063, King Edward having sent an army, under the command of Harrold, Earl of the West Saxons, against the Welch, that General observing his men were unable from the weight of their armour to overtake the enemy, who having committed their depredations suddenly retired, caused them to use armour of boiled, or jacked leather, and other light defences. That the heavy armour here mentioned was of mail, there is every reason to believe; mail was a contrivance of very great antiquity, it was known to the Saxons, and worn by their princes and great men; (n) it was also used by the Danes, and considering the vicinity of the kingdoms of England and France, and the constant intercourse between them, might be im-

---

(m) THE piece derived its name from the species of soldiers, by whom it was carried, who to this day are in France, called and spelt dragons, and were from the celerity of their movements, compared to the fabulous monster of that name. Dragons or dragoons were originally not considered as cavalry, but only as infantry mounted for the sake of being speedily transported from one place to another. The snap haunce is the Dutch name for the present locks used to our pieces.

(n) MAIL is mentioned in the Will of Prince Æthelstan, p. 32. note r.



ported, or the art of making it acquired by English workmen. The English had also helmets and shields; their offensive weapons were the spear, the sword, and the battle ax, the bow was not then in general use.

THE defensive armour of a Norman knight, about this time and long after the conquest, consisted of a Helmet, a Hawberk, or complete suit of Mail, the Gambeson, the Plastron, and Sur Coat of Arms; this last was a loose garment of silk or satin lined, and frequently embroidered, much in form resembling a carter's frock, but without sleeves, and reaching only to the middle of the thigh.

THE helmets then chiefly worn were either of a conical, or a pyramidical figure open before, the latter having a small plate, or nasal of iron or brass, projecting over the nose to defend it from the stroke of a broad sword. William the conqueror is represented with the conical helmet, on two of his great seals published by Sandford. (o) Many of the principal figures in the Bayeux tapestry have pyramidical helmets, with the nasals beforementioned. William, earl of Mellent and Worcester, who lived in the middle of the 12th century, is also represented in a pyramidical helmet and nasal; (p) these as well as most of the other helmets of that time, appear to be generally worn over hoods of mail, which guarded the neck. (q)

ANOTHER kind of helmet seems shortly after to have been in fashion, both in England and France; its form was nearly that of a cylinder, and sometimes of a truncated cone, the base up-

---

(o) SEE those helmets, fig. 1 and 2, plate 9, and several others here mentioned.

(p) SEE fig. 3, plate 9.

(q) WHEN the wearer of one of these pyramidical helmets had occasion to drink, or wished to uncover his face, to breathe freely or converse, it was effected by thrusting back the helmet, by which the nasal was raised up almost parallel with the horizon, an instance of this may be seen in the Bayeux tapestry.



wards, both were flat on the top. These flat helmets, Montfaucon says, were in use during the age of St. Louis, (r) but being soon after left off were never revived. (s) Indeed, as he justly observes, it was the worst form that could have been adopted, as a stroke of a sword or mace would fall with its full force on that flat surface; whereas on a conical or pyramidical helmet both those weapons would either glance off, or act obliquely. Many of our kings, great barons, and knights, are represented on their coins, seals and tombs with these cylindric headpieces. On them kings wore their crowns, which originally were meant as distinguishing helmets, and great men different ornaments and devices; from behind them there sometimes hung a kind of streamer called a fouleret. (t)

THE shields used at this period by the cavalry were large, triangular and convex, their weapons were the sword, spear, and long bow.

THE horses of the knights when equipped for war, were barded with iron or jacked leather to defend them from wounds; for, as the laming or killing a horse would effectually render the knight unfit for service, that would undoubtedly be always attempted; but as on the contrary, at tournaments, it was against the laws of chivalry to strike a horse, they were on those occasions, and in solemn processions or entries, caparisoned or covered with silk or velvet bards, embroidered with armorial bearings or other ornaments.

THE infantry wore Coats of Mail, Aketons and open Bacinets.

(r) MONARCH. France. ¶ (s) St. Louis died 1270, he was contemporary with Henry III. some of these flat helmets lasted in England till the reign of Edward II. at least are to be seen on tombs of that date.

(t) ALTHOUGH the conical, pyramidical, and cylindric helmets were chiefly worn about the twelfth century; yet there were some of a different shape. John, son of Richard I. afterwards King John, is represented on his great seal in Sandford, with a round helmet, like those of more modern date, it is open before except the covering of a nasal. See it fig. 4. p. 9.



They had shields some round, and some square, and made of hurdles covered with leather; some of the round shields were remarkably conical, (u) and armed with a projecting spike: their weapons were swords, spears, clubs, battle-axes, and the long bow.

THE armour and weapons in use at the time of Edward I. may be collected from the statute of Winchester, made the 13th of that reign, where the particular species for every rank are specified.

By this statute every man having lands of the value of fifteen pounds, (x) and chattels of forty marks, was bound to keep a haubergeon, an iron head piece called a chapel, a sword, a dagger, and a horse. Those possessing ten pounds in land, and twenty shillings in chattels, a haubergeon, chapel of iron, sword and dagger. Persons having an hundred shillings in land, were to keep a doublet, (y) a chapel of iron, a sword and dagger. Such as had from forty shillings in land to any sum less than an hundred shillings, a sword, (z) bow and arrows, and a dagger. Persons possessing less than forty shillings land to keep faulchions, gisarmes, daggers, and other inferior weapons; those who had only chattels under the value of twenty marks, to have swords, daggers, and other inferior weapons. In this regulation there are two remarkable circumstances, one that the horseman is not armed with a lance, and the other that a shield is not mentioned, either for him, or those of the inferior degrees; these regulations were, it is true, made more with a view to the preservation of the internal peace of the kingdom against sudden commotions, than for the regular

(u) SEVERAL specimens of these may be seen in the Bayeux tapestry, the round shields of later times were frequently concave.

(x) THE statute does not explain whether the annual value is meant, or that of the fee simple. || (y) POURPOINT, a haqueton, or jacket of defence.

(z) THOSE who were to keep bows and arrows might have them out of the forest; a review of these arms to be made twice a year by two constables out of every hundred, who were to report the defaulters to the justices, and they to present them to the king.



purposes of war; they were, however, occasionally to serve for both; the lance and shield were among the arms directed to be kept by the country people in France, as is shewn by the verses in the note below, quoted by Fauchet, from an ancient poem written about the time of St. Louis, called the furniture of a villain, or villager. (a)

THE hawberk and haubergeon long continued almost the sole defensive armour of this country, the first material change that happened respecting it was the introduction of plate armour, that is, armour composed of plates of iron, rivetted together; but as this change was not brought about by the mandate of the sovereign, or any publick ordonance or regulation, it naturally took place but slowly, and by degrees; a striking proof of this may be gathered from an entry in our public records, whence we learn that plate armour was known in England two years (b) before the statute of Winchester was enacted; yet by that statute, the use of the haubergeon was directed, besides which, many monuments and seals shew

(a) Si le convient armer  
Por la terre garder  
Coterel & Haunet  
Et Macue & Guibet,  
Arc & lance enfumée  
Quil nait soin de mellee  
Avec lui ait couchiee  
Lespee enrouillee, &c.

Puis ait son viel Escu  
A la parrois pendu.  
A son col' le doit pendre,  
Pour la terre deffendre  
Quand il vient Ost banie.

(b) FROM an entry in the Escheat roll of the 11th of Edward I. quoted in Blount's Tenures, it appears that Painell de Chaworth was found seized of four hundred acres of land in East Gaveston, in the county of Berks, held by the service of finding a knight armed in plate armour in the king's army, when it should be in the territory of Kidwelly, in Wales.

If the suit of Armour shewn in the tower (see plate 14.) was really what it is said to have been, that is, the Armour of John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, brought with him to the tower; it will prove that plate armour was in use as early as 1204,



shew that the general use of mail armour continued long after that period, and that it was even used with the plate armour. (c)

Two reasons probably conspired to check the progress of this innovation, one, the great price of a suit of plate armour, which therefore could be purchased only by men of fortune; the other, that attachment which most men have for their ancient customs and fashions, and the great reluctance with which they exchange them for new inventions. Fauchet says, this change happened in the year 1330; father Daniel does not entirely subscribe to that opinion. (d) Plate armour was, however, completely introduced both here and in France about the middle of the fourteenth century.

It seems most likely that the exchange of the hauberk for plate armour, was first occasioned by the insufferable heat and incumbrance of the former, and its appendages; for though the plate armour was undoubtedly heavier than the hauberk, (e) it was by no means so sweltering and cumbersome, the heat of the gam-

the date of his confinement; indeed, it is most probable, that plate armour was known and used by princes and great men from the time of the Romans; but not commonly adopted.

(c) MAIL was never entirely left off, sleeves and gussets of mail were worn long after the common use of plate armour. Many ancient knights seem to have worn a shirt of mail under their cuirasses, as in their figures on monuments, it is seen both below their tassets and round their necks, serving in the place of a gorget. Mail is recommended by some military writers as late as the middle of the 16th century.

(d) *Tout ces faits prouvent que ce changement d'armure & du Hauber á quoi succeda l'armure fait de pur fer, commença au plutard sous Phillipe Le Bel; & il est vrai aussi que sous Phillipe de Valois l'armure de fer fut presque seul en usage. Froissart que je viens de citer, qui vivoit sous le Regne de ce prince, & qui a écrit l'histoire de ce tems la, ne fait guères mention de Haubers, & ne parle par tout que des armures de fer. P. Daniel Hist. de la Mil. Franc. vol. 1. p. 396.*

(e) THE weight of a complete suit of proof Armour is from sixty to seventy five pounds, the weight of Mr. Green's hauberk, helmet included, is only thirty five pounds. See plate 21.

beson



beson and fur coat alone, without reckoning the plastron and hawk-berk, were more than a man could well bear in the throng and dust of an engagement, particularly in summer, and indeed we read of more than one instance of knights being suffocated in their armour.

ANOTHER innovation of an inferior kind, but prior in its date, arose from the reintroduction or revival of the cross bow, which had been for some time laid aside, in obedience to a decree of the second Lateran council held in 1139, (f) afterwards confirmed by Pope Innocent III.

THIS weapon was again introduced into our armies by King Richard I. who being slain with a quarrel shot from one of them, at the siege of the castle of Chaluz in Normandy, it was considered as a judgment from Heaven inflicted upon him for his impiety (g).

THE cross bow is by some said to be of Sicilian origin, others ascribe the invention of it to the Cretans; it is supposed to have been introduced into France by some of the first crusaders. The cross bow is mentioned by the Abbé Suger in the life of Louis le Gros, as being

(f) ARTEM illam mortiferam & Deo odibilem ballistariorum & sagittariorum adversus Christianos & Catholicos exerceri de cætero sub anathemate prohibemus. Can. 29.

THIS prohibition was observed under the reign of Louis the Young, and in the beginning of that of Philippe Auguste, but afterwards no regard was paid to it, neither in France nor in England, notwithstanding that Innocent III. had renewed it, and again recommended the observance of it.

(g) GUILLIAUME le Breton, relating the death of this king, puts the following into the mouth of Atropos one of the Parcæ. L. 5. Philipid.

Hac volo, non alia Richardum morte perire  
Ut qui Franci genis ballistæ primitus usum  
Tradidit, ipse sui rem primitus experiatur,  
Quamque alios docuit, in se vim sentiat artis.

used



used by that prince in the beginning of his reign (h). Louis le Gros ascended the throne of France in the year 1108, he was contemporary with king Henry I.

VERSTEGAN seems to attribute the introduction of the cross bow into England to the Saxons under Hengist and Horfa, but cites no authority to support that supposition. In a print representing the landing of those generals, the foremost of them is delineated with a cross bow on his shoulder, of this print the author says, " And because these noble gentlemen were the first  
" bringers in, and conductors of the ancestors of Englishmen  
" into Britaine, from whence unto their posterity the possession  
" of the countrey hath ensued, I thought fit here in pourtraiture  
" to set down their first arrivall, therewithall to shewe the man-  
" ner of the apparell which they wore, the weapons which they  
" used, and the banner or ensign first by them there spread in the  
" field." (i) Some writers say, William the Conqueror had cross bows in his army at the battle of Hastings.

AFTER the revival of this weapon by Richard I. it was much used in our armies. In the list of forces raised by King Edward II. against the Scots, anno 1322, the cross bow men make the second article in the enumeration of the different kinds of soldiers of which it consisted (k).

(h) SEE Pere Daniel. Hist. de la Mil. Fr. vol. 1. p. 425.

(i) RESTITUTION of decayed intelligence, p. 117.

(k) TITULUS de vadiis tam peditum, balistariorum, lanceatorum & sagittariorum Angliæ, Walliæ & Vascon; quam quorundam hominum ad arma et hobelariorum, retentorum ad vadia domini Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi in Guerra Scotiæ & alibi, a primo die Maii, anno quinto decimo, usque Septimum diem Julii anno regni ejusdem, sexto decimo, finiente tempore. Rogeri de Waltham tunc custodis, et Roberti de Baldok tunc contra-rotulatoris Garderobæ. MSS. in the library of Tho. Astle, esq.



THE cross bow was also considered as a royal weapon; Gerald de la Warre is recorded as being cross bow bearer to Henry III. and diverse manors, lands and tenements were held by finding cross bows, strings, or the materials for making them, for our different kings. (l) King Henry VII. used frequently to exercise himself in shooting with the cross bow for wagers, several sums lost by him to his courtiers are entered in the book belonging to the remembrancers office, before quoted. Notwithstanding which a statute was made in the 19th year of that king's reign forbidding the use of cross bows, as tending to lessen the practise of archery with the long bow. (m)

THE cross bow continued to be generally used in our armies, even so late as the year 1572, when Queen Elizabeth, in a treaty with King Charles IX. of France, engaged to furnish him with six thousand men, armed part with long bows and part with cross bows. And in the attack of the isle of Rhee by the English, anno 1627, some cross bows were still said to be in that army. (n)

THE cross bow makers used to exercise themselves and try their weapons at the popinjoy or artificial parrot, in a field called Tassel close, in London, from the number of thistles growing there, this was afterwards hired by the Artillery Company, and is called the Old Artillery Ground (o). Cross bows were used by the fraternity of St. George (p).

SIR

---

(l) SEE Blount's Tenures, a new edition of which with many curious illustrations has been lately published by Mr. Josiah Beckwith. || (m) RASTELLS Stat. 19 H. 7. c. 4.

(n) THE monthly wages of a cross bowe maker, a yeoman and groom of the crosse bowes are charged in the expences of Henry VIII. an. 38. in the curious MSS. in the Remembrancer's office, the first 10s. 4d. the second 20s. 8d. the third 10s. 4d. And in the history of the first fourteen years of King James I. among the artificers of the ordnance, is Rodger Choven cross bowe maker with a fallery of 4d. per diem.

(o) SEE Maitland's History of London.

(p) THE king (i. e. Hen. 8.) having restrained the annual custom of the city watch,  
U owing



SIR John Smith says (q) he saw many large cross bows in the armoury of the grand master of Malta, and in those of many princes in Germany, such as no armour nor target could resist, although capable of turning a musket ball, shooting quarrels of such bigness with square tempered heads, some of them three inches long.

THE shield, although it was not entirely relinquished so long as the use of the long and cross bows continued, seems to have undergone some alteration in its form, the triangular or heater shield gradually giving place to those of a circular or rectangular figure; shields were first left off by the cavalry; they were, however used in the army of king Edward I. at the siege of Karlaverok in the year 1300 (r).

Mr.

---

owing to its great expence, endeavoured to preserve the manly exercise of shooting, by granting a charter to the company of Archers, who were called the fraternity of St. George, by which they had the power to use and exercise shooting at all manner of marks, as well in the city as suburbs, with long bows, cross bows, and hand guns, with these clauses, that in case any persons were shot or slain in these sports by an arrow shot by one of these archers, the shooter was not to be sued or molested, if he had immediately before the shot used the common word *fast*. The chieftain of these archers was called prince Arthur, and the rest of them his knights; the principal place of exercising this sport was Mile End, where they were frequently honoured with the presence of the king himself. *Chamberlain's Hist. of London*, p. 192. || (q) SIR John Smith's Confutation of Captain Barwick MSS. No. 4685. Harl. Collect. British Museum.

(r) LORS i peust on revoir,  
 Aussi espes pieres chaoior;  
 Com si on en deust poudrer,  
 E chapeaus et heaumes offronder,  
 Ecus et targes depescier,

And in another place

Car meinte targe freschement,  
 Peinte, et guarnie richement,

Meinte



MR. Pennant in his Journey to Snowden, speaking of Wales in the time of Henry IV. says, as a proof of the high value of arms, and that we had few manufactures of that kind; a two-handed sword was valued at ten shillings, a one-handed at six shillings and eight-pence, and a steel buckler at two shillings and eight-pence: but what is very singular, a bow which themselves could make, was valued at sixteen pence, and an arrow at six-pence (s).

A SORT of shields were worn by the Scots at the battle of Muffelborough, the 1st of Edward VI. which Paton thus describes,  
 " Nye this place of Onset, whear the Scottes at their runninge  
 " away had let fall their weapons (as I sayd) thear found we besyde  
 " their common manner of armour, certeyn nice instruments for  
 " war (as we thought) and they were nue boardes endes cut of,  
 " being aboute a foote in breadth and half a yarde in lengthe,  
 " havynge on the infyde handels made very cunningly of two cordes  
 " endes; these, a God's name, wear their targettes againe the  
 " shot of our small artillerie, for they wear not able to hold canon.  
 " And with these found we great rattels swellyng bygger than the  
 " belly of a pottle pot, covered with old parchment, or dooble  
 " papers, small stones put into them to make noys, and set upon  
 " the ende of a staff of more than two ells long, and this was  
 " their fyne devyse to fray our horsfes, when our horsfemen shoulde  
 " cum at them. Howbeit, because the ryders were no babyes,  
 " nor the horsfes no colts: they could neyther duddle the t'one,  
 " nor fray the toother, so that the pollecye was as witles as their  
 " powr forceles."

---

Meinte heaume et meint chapeau burni,  
 Meint riche gamboison guarni,  
 De foie et Cadas et cotoun  
 En lour venue veist on.

Siege of Karlaverok MSS. Bib. Cotton Caligula A. XVIII.  
 (s) JOURNEY to Snowden, p. 86.

AMONG



AMONG the artificers in the pay of Henry VIII. in the 38th year of his reign, is a buckler maker, Geffrey Bromfield, whose quarters wages are there charged 15s. 2d. (t) Shields or bucklers seem to have been used in affrays and private quarrels by persons in the civil line, as late as the reigns of Elizabeth and King James I. Dugdale records an order made in the Temple in the 1st of Queen Elizabeth, that no fellow of that society should wear any sword or buckler, or cause either to be born after him into the town under the penalty of three shillings and four-pence for the first time; six shillings and eight-pence for the second, and expulsion from the society for the third. (u) George Silver mentioning an affray that happened between an English and an Italian fencing-master, says, the former was armed with a sword and buckler, the latter with a two handed sword. (x) The common appellation for a quarrelsome or fighting fellow about that period, was a swash-buckler, that is, a breaker or clasher of bucklers. (y)

MAURICE, prince of Orange, was a great advocate for the shield, and even attempted to revive the use of it. His company of Dutch guards were armed with targets and roundels, and he formed a regular plan of exercise for them. A book in folio, containing all the motions for both, finely engraved, and accompanied with explanations in French, was published by his order anno 1618. (z)

---

(t) MSS. in the Remembrancers Office. || (u) DUGDALE's Origin. Jurid. p. 345.

(x) GEORGE Silver's Paradoxes of Defence. N. B. The copy here quoted wants the title and date. || (y) PHILIPS in his New World of Words defines, to swash, to make fly about; to clash, or make a noise with swords; and a swash-buckler, a vain glorious sword player or fencer, a meer braggadochoe, a vapouring fellow.

(z) LE Maniement d'Armes de Nassau avecq Rondelles, piques espees & targes, representez par figures selon le nouveau ordere du tres illustre, prince Maurice de Nassau, &c. &c. par Adam van Breen, avec instruction par escript pour tous cappitaines & commandeurs nouvellement mis en lumiere, imprimé anno 1618.



THE target and broad sword were the favourite arms of the Scotch highlanders, as late as the year 1746, and even after; for I remember many private men of the old highland regiment in Flanders in the years 1747 and 1748, armed with targets, which though no part of their uniform they were permitted to carry.

SWORDS and bucklers were anciently borne before great military officers, as insignia of their dignity; those carried before King Edward III. in France, are shewn in Westminster abbey. The shield born before the commandant of the forces on board the Spanish Armada is preserved in the tower, and a sword was borne before the bishop of Norwich as commander of the troops, with which he indented to serve King Richard II. (a) Most of the ornamented metal shields, and many of the very large swords, were designed for this use.

THE application of gunpowder to projectile engines at first caused little or no alteration in the article of defensive armour, since none could be made so strong as to resist a cannon ball, and the number of men who carried hand guns, for a long time, bore a very small proportion to those armed with other weapons; that usual predilection for ancient usages operating in this instance so strongly against the admission of these new weapons, that tho' artillery was, as it is said, used at the battle of Cressy, fought in the year 1346; the general introduction of small arms was not thoroughly established in England, at the time the kingdom was threatened with an invasion by the Spanish Armada in 1588; a period of more than two hundred and forty years. (b)

IN

---

(a) SEE the rolls of Parliament, 7. R. II.

(b) ALTHOUGH the invention of gunpowder and its application to artillery and small arms have been commonly supposed modern discoveries, there is great reason to believe they have both been very long known to, and used by the Chinese, and other Eastern people. Artillery is mentioned in the Gentoo code of Laws, supposed of very high anti-



IN the 41st of Edward III. A. D. 1368, both plate and mail armour were worn, as may be gathered from the following instance recorded in Rymer. Thomas de Erskine, and James the heir of William Douglas, of Degliemont, being engaged to fight a duel, according to the laws of Scotland, obtained a licence from King Edward directed to all sheriffs, mayors, &c. to provide themselves with the following armour and weapons in London. Thomas de Erskine, a pair of plates, (c) a bacinet, a pair of brasers, (d) quiffets (e) greeves, a chafron for a horse, a dagger, a long sword, a short sword, and a pair of iron gauntlets. James Douglas, a pair of plates, a haubergeon, a pair of steel gauntlets, a helmet, a pair of brasers and long armour, and covering for two horses; two daggers, and the head of a lance, with other armour for the said duel. (f)

THE

---

quity; and our countryman, Friar Bacon, who lived before Bartholdus Swartz, particularly recites the composition of gunpowder, and says he learned it from a Greek writer. This invention, although by Milton, and other poets and writers, ascribed to the devil, was without doubt a most fortunate discovery for mankind, and has greatly lessened the slaughter and miseries of war. Formerly when men engaged hand to hand, they were so intermingled that the only criterion of victory was the having no more of the enemy to kill; the duration of sieges has also been considerably shortened since the use of gunpowder and artillery, by which the lives of many millions have been saved, who would otherwise have perished by hardships or disease, commonly in sieges more fatal than the sword.

(c) BREAST and back plates. || (d) BRASERS for the arms. || (e) QUISSETS for the thighs.

(f) As some statutes in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. regard armour, an abstract of them is here given. By the 2d of Ed. III. No person to ride armed, either by night or day in fairs, markets (nor in the presence of the justices or other ministers) upon pain to forfeit their armour to the king, and their bodies to prison at the king's pleasure.

7th of Richard II. chap. 13. None shall ride with harness contra 2d Ed. III. nor with *launcegays*, "the which launcegays be clerely put out within the said realm as a thing prohibited by our Lord the King, upon pain of forfeiture of the said launcegays, "armour, and other harness."



THE common armour for the infantry was in this, as in the preceding reigns, the Aketon and Bassinet. Men thus equipped received a penny per diem more pay than those without defensive armour. (g)

THE armour worn about the time of King Henry VII. by both barons and knights, is described in an ancient manuscript in the college of arms already quoted, (h) and as the camp equipage then deemed necessary for persons of those ranks are also there specified, they are here transcribed at length, serving to shew the monstrous quantity of baggage and number of servants of different denominations, with which our ancient armies were encumbered.

Extract from a MSS. L. 8. fol. 85. in the Coll. of Arms.

Th' apparell for the feld for a baron in his souvereyn company, or for a baneret, or a ryche bachelor

Oon whyte harnesse complete w<sup>t</sup> 2 hed peces according.

ITEM, 2 peyre of lege harnesse.

ITEM, 2 peyre of gauntelets.

ITEM, a peyre of brygandyrons w<sup>t</sup> foldes and flanchardes and standards.

ITEM, 1 axe.

ITEM, 1 holebarte.

ITEM, 1 spere.

ITEM, a armyne swerde.

---

21st. of Richard II. a confirmation of this statute under the former penalties, with the additional ones of fine and imprisonment, excepting the king's officers and ministers in doing their offices. In this act is moreover added, that no lord, knight, nor other, little nor great, shall go nor ride by night nor day armed, nor bear fallet nor skull of iron.

(g) ROGER de Waltham's account of the army sent to Scotland, 1322.

(h) SEE note z. p. 48. this MSS. is supposed to have been written about the time of Richard III. or Henry VII.

ITEM,



ITEM, a dager.

ITEM, 2 peyre of armyng spores.

ITEM, cayffs breches.

ITEM, a peyre of cofres for the harneys or gardeveynes.

ITEM, garnyshe for your fallat or elemet w<sup>t</sup> your devyse for the crest.

ITEM, a sumpter hors for the armory.

ITEM, 2 or 3 courfers.

ITEM, a large amylyng hors to hymselffe armed bysydes an hakeney or tweyne for to ryde at pleas<sup>r</sup>.

As for traper demy trapers of your armes, or of Seynt George, or of oder deyse, or bardes peynted, hyt is more worshyppfull than necessary.

ITEM, to remember hors hernes of velvet of ledd<sup>r</sup>, or of gold-smethes werke.

Also change of sadell for your courfers, sum covered w<sup>t</sup> leder and sum w<sup>t</sup> velvet; item, for your hakeneyes w<sup>t</sup> harnesse according. Item, stuffe of harshouses 12, and fursyngles 12, of twyne, store of gurthes, 12 tramelles, 12 par paftrons, 13 halters, horscombes 6, manecombs 6 w<sup>t</sup> sponges, wateryng brydells, canvass for dustinge cloths, portmares, bodekyns, halter, reyngnes, ledeyng reyngnes; store of double sterrop leders, store of horsfay, and horse nayles, 1 pere gilt sterrops, sterropis of blacke vernyshe werke.

ITEM, foure sterrop lederes for herynsmen.

ITEM, sockets for standards or baners.

ITEM, spores for heynsmen.

ITEM, a charyett strongly made w<sup>t</sup> hors and draught harneys according w<sup>t</sup> byndyng and braying ropes. Supterclothe w<sup>t</sup> your armes or badge. Item, a hyd of whytleder, or at the lest half a hyd for mendynd of your drawgharneys, supterhorse w<sup>t</sup> the fadelles wanteyes and long ledyng reynes.

ITEM, a cart, or a charyet for your tentes and pavyllions.

SPERE



SPEERE shaftes, bowes, arrowes, bow streynges, bylles, and a cart to carry them.

M. a pavyllion for your self.

ITEM, a hale for horses.

ITEM, a hale for your servantes.

ITEM, cotes of your armes for yourself and for your psuiyant.

ITEM, a penon of your armes.

ITEM, standardes of your devyse.

ITEM, logyng standard.

ITEM, logyng scotchyns.

ITEM, pencells for your speers.

ITEM, connoyfaunce betyn in oyle colour for your carriage.

OFFICERS necessaries—a chappeleyn, that to the masse belongeth, harberours, purveyours for your stable and for your vitayles, a barber, surgeon, a smythe w<sup>t</sup> his necessaries, a fadeler, an armourer w<sup>t</sup> bycorn, and hys oder necessaries; a trusty chosen man to bear the ban<sup>r</sup>, anoder for the standred, a yeoman for your tentes, by-fides horsekeepers, sumptermen, carters.

FOR the wache.

FIRST, a jake, or a good doublet of fence.

ITEM, a hede-pece for the same.

ITEM, a large wachynge gowne.

ITEM, furred or lyned, butteaux.

TH' apparell for your bodye.

FIRST, 2 armynge doublets.

ITEM, 2 jaketts of leder under your harneys.

ITEM, store of dozen of armynge poyntes sum w<sup>t</sup> gylt naighletts.

ITEM, a jaket of white damask or sattin, cloth of gold, silver, or velvett, with a red crosse.

ITEM, a ryche journett or tweyn. Item, a bend of Saint George over your harneys.

ITEM, long gownes of filke both furred and lyned.

Y

ITEM,



ITEM, demy gownes both of filke and clothe.

ITEM, rydyng gownes of filke, dowbletts, shirtes, hosen, poyntes, ribandes for laces or gurdyls.

BONETS, hatts, bottes, spores, burgegises, shoes, and such things as shalbe necessary for apparell.

ITEM, a bed w<sup>t</sup> stuff accordinge, a table made light for cariage, flagons, piece, a low salt, table clothes, a basyn to washe in, towells, a piece of kannevas.

ITEM, a caudron or two to sethe in mett.

ITEM, a spett, a gredyron, dyshes, a ladyll.

ITEM, a hatchett to make logyngs, and to hew wode to make fire.

ITEM, a short sithe to mow grafs.

ITEM, two or three hokeys to cut corne and fetches.

ITEM, a chappelyn w<sup>t</sup> the oornamentes, that ys to say, vestymentis, mafsbooke, chales, superaltare, a box with store of syngyng bred, store of wax-candell, byfydes his portens.

AND a cooke w<sup>t</sup> a caudron, a gredyron, a ladill, dishes, a spit, a bage w<sup>t</sup> poudres, salt, a flagon, a bottell wythe vyneger and oyle olyve.

ITEM, store of dyverse spices as almands, &c.

Rembrans of the apparell for the felde belonging to a Knight or a Esquire of faire lande wiche hath a retinu.

In prim. an whyt harneys cōplette, with two hede peces accordinge.

ITEM, 2 good horses, at the lest oon for hymself anod<sup>r</sup> for his page.

ITEM, a large amelyng hors to bere hymselfe armed to spare the courser.

ITEM, good strong sadels of warre w<sup>t</sup> harneys accordyng.

ITEM, harneys for hys amelyng hors.

ITEM, store of gurthes and sursengles of twyne, of stirroppes and sterrop ledders both for hymselfe and hys page.

HALTERS,



HALTERS, horſe combes, mane combs, waterynge brydels, horſehoues, canvas for duſtynge clothes, halter reynngnes, ledyngreynngnes, kaſes of leder for the ſadels.

ITEM, 2 pere of armyng ſpores.

ITEM, and he may have a barde for the courſer hyt is commendable.

ITEM, to remember the garnyſhe of oone hedpece at the left.

ITEM, ſtore of ſure ſpeere hedys; item, an axe or an halbert to walke w<sup>t</sup> in the felde; item, an armynge ſword, a dager, and hit were well doon to have a maſe at the ſadell pomell; item, a ſumpter-horſe harnyſhed and w<sup>t</sup> coſſers or gardeinans for his harnoys.

ITEM, a cote of armes for hymſelfe.

ITEM, a penon of his armes, and a baneret to have a baner of hys armes.

ITEM, a ſtandard of his devyſe.

ITEM, oone or 2 getours at the left.

ITEM, pencells for his ſpeere.

ITEM, cognyſaunces for his carriage.

ITEM, loging ſcochyngs both on bokeram in oyle and ſum in paper, both in colour and metall.

For the wache.

A payre of breygandyrons or a ſtrong doublett of feure with a hede pece for the ſame.

ITEM, a large wachyng gowne forred or lyned yet better lyned.

ITEM, good warme boteaulx or burgegyſes.

The appareille for his bodye.

FIRST, ij armyng doubellets.

ITEM, a jakett of leder under his harneis.

ITEM, ſtore of armyng poyntes.

ITEM, a jakett of white damaske or ſaten with a red croſſe.

ITEM, a bend of Seynt George above your harneys.

ITEM,



ITEM, gownnes both lang and demy-fū of filke, and fū of clothe bothe furred and lyned.

ITEM, rydyng gownnes of filke.

ITEM, doubelettes and shertes.

ITEM, hofyn and poyntes.

ITEM, store of rybandes for laces and gurdells.

ITEM, store of bonettes, hattes, botes, spores, burgegefes and shon for hymfelfe and hys page.

ITEM, flagons and botayles peces or gobeletts.

ITEM, a good pelow to fleppe on.

For his botye fellow and hym.

IN pmis, a pavylyon and an hale for their horfes and servantes, and yeff they ij may have a good strong chariatt w<sup>t</sup> stronge draught for ther tent hale and oder rayment and necessaries, hit wer well doon, for a cart is soon over throwyn and may nott cary oon of your stuff. Item, a low salt.

ITEM, a barber w<sup>t</sup> his basyn, wiche may serve theym bothe w<sup>t</sup> store of towells, I meen to welsh in dayly as well as for shavyng.

ITEM, oon or ij hachettes to hew wod, and to make logyng for the yemen.

ITEM, a short sythe or ij to mow grafs of the medowe for ther horfemen.

ITEM, iij or iiij hokys to cutt fecheffs and corne. Item, and ther carters bey weell chofyn, they may bothe sett your tentes wythe of oon or ij of ther foottmen, and wythe ther cart-horfes to feche ther forage, and to make ther logyng.

As for cooke, every man can be cher w<sup>t</sup> help of vitalers, hit wer good to have store of salt, poudre and vynegar, and falet oyle and spyce.

THE statute of the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary (repealing all other acts respecting keeping armour and horfes) shews the quantity



quantity and kind of armour and weapons were to be kept at that time by persons of different estates.

ALL temporal persons having estates of a thousand pounds or upwards shall from the 1st of May, 1588, keep six horses or geldings fit for mounting demi launces, three of them at least to have sufficient harness, steele saddles, and weapons requisite and appertaining to the said demi launces, horses, or geldings; and ten light horses or geldings with the weapons and harness requisite for light horsemen. Also forty corselets furnished, forty almaine rivetts, or instead of the said forty almaine rivetts, forty coats of plate, corselets or brigandines furnished; forty pikes, thirty long bowes, thirty sheaf of arrowes, thirty steele cappes or sculles, twenty black bills or halberts, twenty haquebuts, and twenty morians or fallets.

TEMPORAL persons having estates to the value of a thousand marks and upwards, and under the clear yearly value of a thousand pounds, to maintain four horses or geldings for demi launces, whereof two, at the least, to be horses, with sufficient weapons, saddles, meete, and requisite to the said demi launces; six light horses with furniture, &c. necessary for the same; thirty corselets furnished, thirty almaine rivetts, or in lieu thereof, thirty coats of plate, corselets, or brigandines furnished; thirty pikes, twenty long bows, twenty sheaf of arrowes, twenty steel caps or sculls, ten black bills or halberts, ten haquebuts, and ten morians or fallets.

EVERY temporal person having 400l. per annum, and under the clear yearly value of 1000 marks, to keep two horses, or one horse and one gelding, for demi launces, furnished as above; four geldings for light horses, twenty corselets furnished, twenty almaine rivetts furnished, or instead thereof, twenty coats of plate, corselets, or brigandines furnished; twenty pikes, fifteen long bowes, fifteen sheaves of arrowes, fifteen steel caps or sculls, six haquebuts and six morians or fallets.



TEMPORAL persons having clear 200l. per annum, and under 400l. per annum, one great horse or gelding fit for a demi launce, with sufficient furniture and harness, steeled saddle, &c. two geldings for light horse, with harness and weapons as aforesaid: ten corcelets furnished, ten almaine rivetts, or instead thereof, ten coats of plate, corcelets, or brigandines furnished, ten pikes, eight long bows, eight sheafs of arrowes, eight steel caps or sculls, three haquebuts and three morians or fallets.

EVERY temporal person, &c. having 100l. or under 200l. per annum, two geldings and furniture, &c. for light horsemen, three corcelets furnished, three almaine rivetts, corcelets or brigandines furnished, three long pikes, three bowes, three sheafes of arrowes, three steel caps or sculls, two haquebuts, and two morians or fallets.

TEMPORAL persons having 100 marks and under 100l. per annum, one gelding and furniture for a light horseman, two corcelets furnished, two almaine rivetts, coat of plate or brigandines furnished, two pikes, two long bowes, two sheafs of arrowes, two steel caps or sculls, one haquebut, one morian or fallet.

TEMPORAL persons having 40l. or under 100 marks per annum, two corcelets furnished, two almaine rivetts, corcelets or brigandines furnished; two pikes, one long bowe, one sheaf of arrowes, one steel cap or scull, two haquebutts, two morians or fallets.

PERSONS having 20l. and under 40l. per annum, one corcelet furnished, one pike, one haquebut, one morian or fallet, one long bowe, one sheaf of arrowes, and one steel cap or scull.

TEMPORAL persons having 10l. and under 20l. per annum, one almaine rivett, a coat of plate or brigandine furnished, one haquebut, one morian or fallet, and one long bowe, one sheaf of arrowes, and one steel cap or scull.

TEMPORAL persons having 5l. and under 10l. per annum,  
one



one coat of plate furnished, one black bill or halbert, one long bowe and one sheaf of arrowes, one steel cap or scull.

TEMPORAL persons having goods and chattels to the amount of 1000 marks, one horse or gelding furnished for a demi launce, one gelding furnished for a light horseman, or eighteen corcelets furnished instead of the said horse and gelding, and furniture of the same, at their choice; two corcelets furnished, two almaine rivetts, or instead thereof two corcelets or two brigandines furnished, two pikes, four long bowes, four sheafs of arrowes, four steel caps or sculls, and three haquebuts, with three morians or fallets.

TEMPORAL persons having goods, &c. to the amount of 400l. and above, and under 1000 marks, one gelding for a light horseman, properly furnished, or instead thereof nine corcelets furnished at his choice, and one other corcelet furnished; one pike, two almaine rivetts, or plate coates, or brigandines furnished, one haquebut, two long bowes, two sheafs of arrowes, and two steel caps or sculls.

GOODS, &c. to the amount of 200l. and upwards, and under 400l. one corcelet furnished, one pike, two almaine rivetts, plate coates, or brigandines furnished; one haquebut, one morian or fallet, two long bowes, two sheafs of arrowes, and two sculls or steel caps.

GOODS, &c. to the amount of 100l. or above, and under 200l. one corcelet furnished, one pike, one pair of almaine rivets, one plate coat, or pair of brigandines furnished, two long bowes, and two sheafs of arrowes and two sculls.

GOODS, &c. to the amount of 40l. and under 100l. two pair of almaine rivetts, or two coats of plate or brigandines furnished, one long bowe, one sheaf of arrowes, one steel cap or one scull, and one black bill or halbert.

GOODS, &c. to the amount of 20l. and upwards, and under 40l. one pair of almaine rivetts, or one coat of plate, or one pair



pair of brigandines, two long bowes; two sheafs of arrowes, two sculls or steel caps, and one black bill or halbert.

GOODS, &c. to the amount of 10l. and above, and under 20l. one long bowe, one sheaf of arrowes, with one steel cap or scull, and one black bill or halbert.

TEMPORAL persons not charged by this act, having annuities, copyholds, or estate of inheritance to the clear yearly value of 30l. or upwards, to be chargeable with furniture of war, according to the proportion appointed for goods and chattels.

AND every person who by the act of the 33d of King Hen. VIII. cap. 5. was bound by reason, that his wife should wear such kind of apparell, or other thing, as in the same statute is mentioned and declared, to keepe or find one great stoned trotting horse, viz. Every person temporall whose wife (not being divorced nor willingly absenting herself from him) doth weare any gowne of filke, French hood, or bonet of velyet, with any habiliment, past, or edge of golde, pearle, or stone, or any chaine of golde about her necke, or in her partlet, or in any apparell of her body, except the sonnes and heires apparent of dukes, marqueses, earles, viconts, and barons, and others having heriditaments to the yearly value of 600 marks or above, during the life of their fathers; and Wardes having heriditaments of the yearly value of 200l. and who are not by this act before charged, to have, maintaine, and keep any horse or gelding; shall from the said 1st of May, have, keep, and maintain, one gelding, able and meete for a light horseman with sufficient harness and weapon for the same, in such manner and forme, as every person having lordships, houses, lands, &c. to the clear yearly value of 100 marks is appointed to have.

ANY person chargeable by this act, who for three whole months from the 1st of May, shall lack or want the horses or armour, with which he is charged, shall forfeit for every horse

or



or gelding in which he is deficient, ten pounds: for every demi launce and furniture, three pounds; for every corselet and furniture of the same forty shillings, and for every almaine rivet, coat of plate, or brigandine and furniture of the same, twenty shillings; and for every bow and sheaf of arrows, bill, halbert, hacquebut, steel cap, scull, morian and sallet, ten shillings, one half of these forfeitures to the King and Queen, the other half to the parties suing for the same.

THE inhabitants of all cities, burroughs, towns, parishes, &c. other than such as are specially charged before in this act, shall keep and maintain at their common charges, such harneis and weapons as shall be appointed by the commissioners of the king and queen, to be kept in such places as shall by the said commissioners be appointed.

INDENTURES to be made of the numbers and kinds thereof between two or more of the said commissioners, and twelve, eight, or four, of the principal inhabitants of every such city, borough, &c. &c. one part to remain with the chief officer of the said city, &c. and the other part with the clerk of the peace of the county.

AND if any of the inhabitants shall be deficient for three months in any of the articles directed to be found, they shall forfeit for every article according to the proportion before mentioned, to be applied and levied as there directed.

THE lord chancellor for the time being shall have full power to grant commissions under the great seal of England, to as many justices of every shire or county as he shall deem necessary for making this appointment of horses and armour. This act not to invalidate any covenant between a landlord and his tenant for finding of horses, armour, or weapons.

THE justices of every county are hereby authorised to make search and view from time to time of and for the horses, armour, &c. to be kept by persons possessed of 200l. per ann. and not above 400l. per ann. or to be found by persons chargeable on account of



their goods, chattels, &c. as aforesaid, and to hear and determine at their quarter sessions every default committed or done, contrary to this act, within the county, and to level the penalties.

ANY foldier making sale of his horse, harneis, or weapon, or any of them, contrary to the form of the statute made in the said 2d and 3d year of the late king, i. e. the 2d and 3d of King Edw. VI. (which see in Captains) shall incur the penalty of the said statute, and the sale shall be void, the purchaser knowing him to be a foldier.

ALL presentments and prosecutions to be within one year after the commission of the offence.

PERSONS prosecuted for deficiencies of armour may plead their inability to procure it, on account of the want of it within the realm, which plea, if true, shall be a sufficient justification; if denied, issue to be joined, and the trial of such issue, only had by the certificate of the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, the lord president of the council, the lord steward of the king's and queen's most honourable household, the lord privie seal, the lord admiral, and the lord chamberlain of the said household, or by three of them, under their hands and seals, &c. &c. this act or any usage to the contrary notwithstanding. No persons to be charged both for lands and goods. This act not to repeal the act of the 33d Henry VIII. for having long bowes, and exercising archery.

PROVIDED any horses shall die, or be killed, or armour be lost or expended in the defence of the realm, the owner shall not be prosecuted for the deficiency within one year after such loss.

THE want of a gantlet or gantlets shall not be reckoned a deficiency for a corcelet.

THE servants of such persons as are bound to find a haquebut, may exercise themselves in shooting at such marks as are limited and appointed by the 33d of Henry VIII. (which see in cross bows) so that they do not use such haquebut in any highway. This act not to extend to Wales, Lancaster or Chester, nor to oblige any one



one to have or to find a haquebut, but that they may, at their will and pleasure, have and keep, instead of every haquebut charged in this act, one long bowe, and one sheaf of arrowes, over and above such other armour and munition, as is by the laws of the realm appointed (i).

THE lord chancellor or lord keeper of the great seal may from time to time by virtue of the king's commission, appoint commissioners in every city, borrough, &c. &c. as well in England as Wales, consisting of justices, with other persons joined with them, as he shall think meet, to take a view of armour, and to assign what harneis, &c. they shall be bound to provide and keep.

BARDED horses continued to be used in our armies at least to the time of Queen Elizabeth; several contemporary writers mention them in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. among them is Patin, who, in his description of the battle of Musselborough, says, "because the Scottish mens pykes wear as long or longer than their (i. e. the English horsemen's) staves, as also that their horses wear al naked without BARBES, whereof though thear wear right many among us, yet not one put on, forasmuch as at our cumming foorth in the morning we looked for nothing less then for battail that day."

IN the reign of Queen Elizabeth the ancient armour seems to have fallen into disrepute, as in the 15th year of that queen, anno 1597, a motion was made in the house of commons by Mr. George Moor, complaining, that the subjects of this realm were com-

(i) THIS clause plainly shews that the rulers of those times were not very solicitous to introduce the use of fire-arms into the nation, but considered a long bowe as equal to a haquebut.

IN a set of instructions for executing the commission for mustering and training all manner of persons, 15 Eliz. 1572, subscribed by the privy council. o. 6844, Harleian MSS. In every hundred footmen, forty are directed to be harquebusiers, twe ty archers, if so many can be procured, the remainder to be bill-men, halberdiers, or morris-pykes.



pelled under great penalties, to have and keep sundry sorts of armour and weapons, at present altogether unnecessary and useless, besides being charged with the finding and providing of other such weapons and armour from time to time, as the captains who are appointed to this charge, upon any occasion of service will call for, and appoint at their own pleasure; wherefore he moved for a law to establish something certain on this head, on which a committee was appointed; what was their determination does not appear, it is however certain that defensive armour began to be laid aside about this time, of which Sir John Smith complains in the manuscript before quoted, (k) saying, that captains embarking men for foreign service, ordered them to throw away their poldrons, vambraces, and tasses, as being incumbrances without use. (l)

In the reign of King James I. no great alterations were made in the article of defensive armour, except that the buff coat or jerken, which was originally worn under the cuirass, now became frequently a substitute for it, it having been found, that a good buff leather, would of itself resist the stroke of a sword; this however only occasionally took place among the light armed cavalry and infantry, compleat suits of armour being still worn by the heavy horse. Buff coats continued to be worn by the city trained bands, till within the memory of persons now living, so that defensive armour may in some measure be said to have terminated in

---

(k) No. 4685, Harl.

(l) This seems to shew that nothing like any uniform pattern of defensive armour was then adopted, but every soldier was permitted to wear and use such armour and weapons as they themselves could provide, for which in ancient times they had an allowance made them in their pay. It is clearly pointed out by many articles in the code of military laws, enacted by Henry V. and others, that the horses, armour and weapons of the private men were their property, as diverse offences were therein punished with forfeiture of horses, armour, and weapons.



the same materials with which it began, that is the skins of animals, or leather.

RESPECTING offensive arms, the chief difference of this period, was a gradual disuse of halberts, bills, morris pikes, and all the other weapons termed staves, except the common pike, together with a more general reception of fire arms, so that muskets, calivers, pikes and swords, became the chief and almost the only weapons carried by the infantry, swords, carabines and pistols by the cavalry.

KING CHARLES I. soon after his accession to the crown, caused a survey to be made of all the armour, arms, and ammunition in the Tower of London, the several forts and castles throughout the kingdom, and also on board the different ships of war; (1) and in the seventh year of his reign, appointed commissioners consisting of a number of experienced armourers, gun, pike, and bandalier makers, to travel throughout England and Wales, to survey, prove, repair, and put the armour and weapons of the militia into a state fit for service. He also took measures for bringing about an uniformity in the fashion of their armour and arms, a circumstance never before attended to, the want of which must have been productive of many inconveniencies.

He at the same time settled the prices for making and repairing the different pieces of a suit of armour, for both horse and foot; the rates to be charged for the several parts of a musket, pistol, or carbine, with those for a pike and bandaliers.

As this commission and schedule of the prices established, contain many curious particulars respecting the arms and armour of those times, they are here given at length. (m)

A SPECIAL commission for the surveying of the armours, arms,

---

(1) A. D. 1629, 5 Charles I. See Rymer in anno.

(m) RYMER, tom. xix. p. 914, A. D. 1631. 7 Charles I.



&c. of the trained bands, and for settling the rates and prices of the same.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, &c. To our trusty and wel-beloved John Franklin, William Crouch, John Ashton, Thomas Stephens, Rowland Foster, Nicholas Marshall, William Coxe, and Edward Aynesley, workemen, armourers, and freemen of the company of armourers of our cittye of London; and Henry Rowland, Richard Burrowe, Thomas Addis, John Norcott, William Dawstin, John Watson, and William Graves, of our said cittie of London, gun makers; and John Edwards, Robert Tucker, and Bartholomew Ray, pike makers of our cittie of London, and John Gate, and William Beauchamp, bandalier makers of our cittie of London, afore said; and to every of them, greeting.

WEE foreseeinge in our princely judgment, how necessary it is for the preservation of our selfe, and the subjects of our kingdome in generall, that the armours, gunnes, pikes, and bandaliers thereof, be from tyme to tyme repaired, amended, dressed and stamped; and that they according to the just and full number charged by the muster rolls in every severall county, be fully furnished and compleatly mayntayned, which now as we are credibly informed, are in many parts of this kingdom much decayed and neglected; and that expert and skilfull workmen may be trayned up, imployed, and maintayned, as well in tyme of peace as of warre, to the end wee may not be inforced in tyme of warre to seeke for armes, armours, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, in forraigne parts, as it hath been heretofore accustomed, and soe be eyther unprovided of them, or supplied at deare and uncertaine rates, at the pleasure of forraigne princes and states, when any unexpected occasion of imployment, or sudden service, for the safety and honour of our person and state shall require; and wee well weighing in our princely consideration, the dangerous consequence thereof, did for our better information, refer the further consideration thereof to our counsell of warre, and other speciall committees; who upon mature deliberation have certified



tified us, that the company of workmen, armourers, gun makers, pike makers, and bandalier makers of our cittie of London, (being the skilfullest and prime workmen of this land) are most fit to be employed and encouraged in this service, that soe they having convenient employment in tyme of peace, wee may be assured of their true and effectuall service in the tymes of warre, and yett they to performe the said service at such rates and prices as shall not be left at their owne discretion, but shall be particularly agreed upon, and ordered herein; and they have also certified unto us, that they find it very behoofefull for our service, and for the strength and safety of this kingdom, and for the increasfing of the number of skilfull and expert workemen of the severall trades and professions of armourers, gun makers, pike makers, and bandalier makers; that a commission should be awarded to the tenor and effect of these presents, and a proclamation thereupon made and published, to signifie what wee herein command or forbid, for the general good of this kingdome: and whereas the said armourers, gun makers, pike makers, and bandalier makers, are accordingly willing to accept of and undertake this service, and according to the said certificate, have given caution in our office of ordinance to be ready, when we shall have occasion to sett them on worke, at seven dayes warning, and that the said armourers will deliver into our stores, for ready money, fifteen hundred armours every month, and the gun makers as many muskets, and bastard muskets, (n) and small shot, upon the same warning; as also the pike makers, and bandalier makers, a proportionable number upon the like warning, four our service; and that the said armourers, gun makers, pike makers, and bandalier makers, will bring up apprentices from tyme to tyme, to be expert and skilfull in these severall occupations, which are soe necessary for the defence of this kingdome, soe as they may

---

(n) PROBABLY calivers.



be imployed in making, mending, dressing, stamping and repaying of armours, guns, pikes, and bandaliers in the cittie and country, and have agreed and entred into bond as aforesaid, that they will not exceed the rates and prices in a schedule hereunto annexed, expressing the severall rates and prices which shall be allowed them respectively for the said worke, which are very reasonable, and not only without grievance, but very much for the ease and benefit of our subjects, who are or shall be thereby concerned in respect of their former trouble and charges in that kynde; and likewise will perform such other directions as wee shall from tyme to tyme prescribe unto them, for the better advancing of so necessary and publique a service as need shall require.

Know yee therefore that wee, by and with the advice of the lords and others our counsell of warre, and other committees to whom wee referred the considerations of this good worke for the better effectinge and advancing of the same: and reposing assured trust and confidence in the fidelity, experience and diligence of you the said John Franklyn, William Crouch, John Ashton, Thomas Steevens, Rowland Foster, Nicholas Marshall, William Coxe, Edward Anesley, Henry Rowland, Richard Berrowe, Thomas Addis, John Norcott, William Dawstin, William Watson, John Watson and William Graves, armourers and gun makers; and John Edwards, Robert Thacker, and Bartholomew Raye, pike makers; and John Gate and William Beachamp, bandalier makers of our citty of London, have authorised, assigned and appointed you to be our commissioners, armourers, gun makers, pike makers, and bandalier makers: And we doe by these presents give unto you, or any one, two, three or more of you, and to your deputies, assistants and assignees, and every of them, by you or the greater part of you, lawfully authorised, free libertie, licence, power and authority, to travell or goe into any county, place or places within this our realme of England, and the dominion of Wales, as well within liberties as without; and there with the approbation and assistance  
of



of the lord lieutenant and deputy lieutenants where you shall happen to come, or of any other to be by them deputed and appointed, to make diligent survey of all armes, armours, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers whatsoever, appoynted to be found and maynteyned at the common charge of every cittie, towne or village, and of the trayned bands in every county, as well horse as foot, throughout our said realme of Englande and dominion of Wales; and upon and after the said survey, to new make, alter, amend, dress, repayre, prove and stampe (as need shall require) all or any of the said armour, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, and make them compleate and fit for service, as by the said lord lieutenant and deputy lieutenants, or any other by them deputed and appoynted as aforesaid, shall be appoynted and directed; and that by the direction of the said lord lieutenants or the deputy lieutenants of the severall counties and divisions respectively, the said armour, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, once or twice every yeare or oftner (if need shall be) be brought to such convenient place or places, upon the muster days, or at such other convenient tyme or tymes as they shall think fit, to the end that the same may be then and there viewed and surveyed, and as occasion shall require, be altered, amended or renewed as aforesaid.

AND that you may the better performe this service, and informe us by the lords lieutenants and deputy lieutenants as aforesaid, as occasion shall require, of all such defects and negligences as may happen from tyme to tyme, wee doe hereby give full power and authority unto you, or any one, two, three or more of you, your deputies and assigns, by the direction of the lords lieutenants or deputy lieutenants as aforesaid (if they shall soe think it fitt and behoofefull for our service) to require all ministers of musters, who have the records or keeping of the muster rolls of the said armours, forthwith to deliver unto you true copies of the said muster rolls, to the end that you may be truly informed who ought to be charged with the said armour, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, according to the just numbers and natures of them.

C c

AND



AND further our will and command is, that you our said commissioners, armourers, gun makers, pike makers, and bandalier makers, your deputies or assigns (upon your said survey) do observe what numbers of armes, armourers, gunnes, pikes, and bandaliers, are wholly wanting as aforesaid, that are appointed and ought to be charged upon any person or persons in any place, and that you distinguish the utterly unserviceable, from such as by mending and repairing may be made serviceable; and that you set downe the numbers and natures of their defects, and that you may make up the survey in a booke to be certified under the hands of you our said commissioners, armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers, and bandalier makers, or any two, three or more of you, to be signed and approved of by the lord lieutenant or deputy lieutenants, or such as they in every place shall depute for that purpose to assist in the said survey; and likewise that upon such your survey, you approve of all such armours of the said common armes and trayned band, as shall be found fit for service, and to prove and trye all forts of gunnes, pikes and bandaliers of the said common armes and trayned band, before they be used or exercised, and to approve of such as are serviceable for warres at the owners charge, and being proved, shall allow as fit for service; and allowing shall stamp the same with the "A and Crown," being the hall mark for the company of workmen armourers of London, which marke or stamp our pleasure is, shall with the consent of the lord lieutenant or his deputy lieutenants, remayne in their custodye, who shall have the charge to be intrusted with the execution of this service, wherein, and in this whole commission, they are further to follow such instructions as are and shall from tyme to tyme be given forth from us, or the lords of our privy councell or councell of warre, in that behalf.

AND to the end noe abuse or deceit may be in the number of armes, armours, gunnes, pikes or bandaliers borrowed one of another, wee doe hereby give power and authority to you, or the major part of you, to cause to be framed and made, and to you, or to any one, two, three or more of you, your deputies or assigns, to use



two other markes or stamps, to be first allowed by the lords lieutenants or deputy lieutenants, or such as they shall depute for that purpose, the one to distinguish the county, the other the place or division where the said armes, armours, gunnes, pikes or bandaliers are charged and be, which markes and stamps, our will and pleasure is, shall remayne in the custodie of you, our said commissiioners, armourers, gun makers, pike makers, and bandalier makers, or some of you, your deputies or assignes, and shall be entred in the said booke of survey, to be signed as abovesaid; for the using and putting to, of which markes and stamps of the place or division aforesaid, wee hold it very fitting, that our lord lieutenants, or their deputye lieutenants, in every place and division, doe appoint and set downe some competent allowance unto you the commissiioners, armourers, gun makers, pike makers, bandalier makers, your deputies or assignes, for your labour and attendance upon our service herein.

AND further our will and pleasure is, that upon the intreaty of you our said commissiioners, or any one, two, three, or more of you, your deputies and assignes, according as the wants and defects of the said armour, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, shall appear upon the said booke of survey, signed as aforesaid, our said lords lieutenants, and their deputye lieutenants of the severall counties respectively in our name, doe commaund, and give order to the severall places and persons chargeable therewith, within a reasonable tyme, and at some convenient place to be prescribed, to supply such defects, either by providing new armours, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, or by mending and repayring the old, as there shall be cause.

AND because diverse cutlers, smyths, tynkers, and other botchers of armes, by their unskilfulness have utterly spoiled many armes, armours, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, which by a skilful workman might have been altered, dressed, amended and made serviceable, and yet have required great rates of the country for the doing thereof; and diverse tradesmen of other trades and mysteries, do  
buy,



buy, barter and sell armes, armours, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers; which are badd and insufficient, to the great prejudice of our loving subjects: To the end these abuses and disorders may be from henceforth restrayned and wholly prevented, we doe hereby prohibit and absolutely forbid, that noe person or persons whatsoever, not having served seven years, or been brought up as an apprentice or apprentices in the trade and mysterie of an armourer, gun-maker, pike-maker, and bandalier-maker, and thereat served their full tyme of seven years as aforesaid, and be bound to do us service as aforesaid, when they shall be thereunto required, and have their name and dwelling thereunto entred by you or some of you, by your recommendation in our office of the ordinance as aforesaid, do make, mend, alter, change, drefs, or repayr, prove, or stampe, any armes, armours, gunnes, pikes, or bandaliers of the common armes of trayned band whatsoever, or any others, or any of them, or any part of them, or intermeddle therein: Nevertheless, it is our pleasure and strict commaund, that you give encouragement and respect to all such skilfull and well-deserving workmen of all sortes of armes, as you shall find in every place within our kingdom and domynion aforesaid, to have them employed and set on worke; and it is our further will and pleasure, that if you or our said commissioners, armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers, and bandalier-makers, shall not be present, either by yourselves, your servants, deputies, or assignes, in every county and place, when and where any defects in arms, gunnes, pikes, and bandaliers, at musters or any other such publique meetings, in each countye, shall be found; or if you or any for or under you, being so present in each countye and place, shall be unwilling and negligent to make, amend, drefs, repayre, and stamp the said armes, armours, gunnes, pikes, and bandaliers, according to the intent of this our commission, then it shall be lawful in any such your negligence or default, at such tyme or tymes, and in such cases only, for the owners of armes to carry their armours, gunnes, pikes, and bandaliers unto such countrey workmen as heretofore have made or mended



mended any of them, to make, amend, alter, and repayre them as heretofore they have done, without any trouble or interruption by you, or any for or under you, any thing in this our commission to the contrary notwithstanding: And we do absolutely forbid, that no ironmonger, cutler, chandler, or other person whatsoever, doe vent or sell any armours, gunnes, pikes, or bandaliers, or any part of them, except such as shall be proved and stamped with the said hall marke of the company of workemen, armourers aforesaid, being the prooffe marke; and also warranted by our said commissioners, armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers, and bandalier-makers, or some of them, or such as they shall appoint thereunto, and be allowed by them to be sufficient, upon payne and penaltie of our high indignation and displeasure, and such other penalties and imprisonments, as by the lawes of this realme, or by our prerogative royall, may be inflicted upon them.

And to the end that by occasion of this restraynt, no excess of prices may either through necessity or ignorance be put upon the country for new armours, gunnes, pikes, or bandaliers, or for the dressing, repairing, proving, and stamping the old and serviceable; we doe hereby require and commaund, that no armourer, gun-maker, pike-maker, or bandalier-maker, who shall be employed in this service doe demand, take or receive for any new armours, gunnes, pikes, or bandaliers, or for dressing, repaying, proving, or stamping the old or any part of them, above the rates and prices in the schedule hereunto annexed and expressed (which wee hold very much for the ease and benefit of our loving subjects, which now are or hereafter shall be charged with armes;) willing alsoe, requiring and commaunding all persons charged with armes, armours, gunnes, pikes, or bandaliers of the common armes, or the trained bands as aforesaid, that shall hereafter have of our said commissioners, armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers, or bandalier-makers, their deputies, or assignes, anie new armours, gunnes, pikes, or bandaliers, or upon their haveing of their armours, gunnes, pikes, or bandaliers, or any of them dressed, amended, altered, repayed, proved, or stamped as aforesaid, shall and will satisfie,

D. d.

content,



content, and pay our said commissioners, armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers, and bandalier-makers, their deputies or assignes, or any of them for the same, according to the rates and prices in the aforefaid schedule annexed, expressed and set down; and if any difference at any tyme hereafter, shall arise touching the natures or numbers of defects, between the armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers and bandalier-makers, imployed for the said new making, amending, dressing, repaying and stamping of any of the armours, gunnes, pikes or bandaliers of the common armes or trayned bands aforefaid, and those in whose custody the said armours, gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, shall be or remaine; then our pleasure is, that the same shall be ordered by the lords lieutenants, or deputy lieutenants, or any of them, or such as shall be by them, or any one of them deputed, for the tyme being, who shall make the survey above mentioned.

AND because we are credibly given to understand, that the often and continuall altering and changing of the fashion of armes and armours, some countrys and parts of this kingdome haveing armours of one fashion, and some of another, do put many of our subjects to a great and unnecessary charge, and more than need requireth: for the avoiding whereof, our will and pleasure is, and wee doe hereby appoint and command, that hereafter there shall be but one uniform fashion of armours, of the said common and trayned bands, throughout our said kingdome of ENGLAND, and domynion of WALES, when as any of the said armours shall be supplied and new made, and that that form and fashion of armour shall be agreeable to the last and modern fashion lately set downe and appoynted to be used, by the lords and others of our councell of warre, (the patterns whereof are now and shall remayn in the office of our ordinance from tyme to tyme, which is our pleasure likewise concerning gunnes, pikes and bandaliers, whereof patterns are, and shall remayne from tyme to tyme in our said office) and our will and pleasure is, that for the better compleating of every of the muskettiers of our said trayned bands, and that they may be



be better fitted and appoynted for service, (if need requires) every muskettier of the sayd common and trayned bands, shall have and be from tyme to tyme furnished and provided of a headpeece agreeable to the modern fashon of the headpeeses of the foote-mans armour, whereof the pattern remayneth also in our aforefaid office of ordnance.

WILLING alsoe, requireing and commaunding all and singular our lieutenants, their deputye lieutenants, justices of the peace, majors, sheriffs, muster masters, captaines of bands, and their lieutenants, his constables, constables, headboroughs, and all other our officers, ministers, and loving subjects whomsoever, that they and every of them, be from tyme to tyme aydeing, helping and assisting unto you our commissioners, armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers, and bandalier makers, and every or any of you, your deputies, assistants, servants and assignes, and to all such others as shall be employed in the execution of this our commission, or the service thereby required and intended, in all things as shall be most meet, and to perform what to them or any of them shall respectively appertayne, according to our pleasure herein and hereby signified and declared.

AND our farther will and pleasure is, that if you our said commissioners, or any of you, your deputies, assistants or assignes, or any of them, shall find that this our commission in any part be not executed with effect, according to the tenor and intent thereof, by reason of the opposition, contradiction, remisness or negligence of any person or persons whatsoever, that then you or some of you doe certifie the cause, with the names of the persons offending, unto the lords lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of each county, and in cases so requireing, to the lords of our privy councell, or councell of warre, by whom wee may be informed thereof, to the end the offenders may be punished according to their demerits.

AND wee doe likewise hereby commaund and require our saide lords lieutenants and their deputy lieutenants, within their countyes and divisions, respectively from tyme to tyme to punish any  
of



of you, our said commissioners, armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers and bandalier-makers, their deputies, servants and assignes according to the quality of their faults, when they shall neglect the trust and duty committed unto them by this our commission.

AND lastly our will and pleasure is, that this our commission shall stand in force, and that you our commissioners, armourers, gun-makers, pike-makers, and bandalier-makers, and every of you, your deputies, assistants and assignes, and every of them may proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not from tyme to tyme continued by adjournment.

In witness, &c.

Witness our selfe at Westminster, Vicesimo nono die Junii,

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

Rymer, tom. xix. p. 314.

An. 7, C. 1.





A SCHEDULE containing the new Rates and Prices of the several Parts and whole Armes, both for Horſe and Foot, throughout the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, ſet downe and eſtabliſhed by the Right Honourable the Lords Committees of the Counſel of Warre, as every of the ſaid Armes may be afforded at London, by the Armourers, Gun-makers, Pike-makers, and Bandalier-makers, according to the intent of the Commiſſion, herunto annexed, viz.

*The Prices of the ſeveral Parts and whole Armour of a Cuiraffier ruſſetted, viz.*

	£	s.	d.
A breaff of piſtol prooffe	o	xi	o
A backe - - - - -	o	vii	o
A cloſe caſke lyned - - -	o	xvii	o
A payre of pouldrons - - -	o	xii	o
A payre of vambraces - - -	o	xii	o
A payre of guiſſets - - -	o	xvii	o
A cullet or guarderine - - -	o	vii	o
A gorgett lyned - - -	o	iii	vi
A gauntlett gloved - - -	o	iii	vi
Soe the price of the whole			
cuiraffiers armour a-	iiii	x	o
mounteth unto - - -			

*The Prices of the Parts and of the whole Corſlet or Footman's Armour ruſſetted, viz.*

	£	s.	d.
The breaff - - - - -	o	v	vi
The backe - - - - -	o	iiii	vi
The taſſetts - - - - -	o	v	o
The comb'd headpeece lyned	o	iiii	vi
The gorgett lyned - - -	o	ii	vi
The totall of the footman's			
armour - - - - -	i	ii	o

If the breaff, back, and taſſetts, be lyned with red leather, the price will be

£	s.	d.
i	iiii	o

*The Prices of the Parts and of the whole Armour for a Harquebuzier on Horſeback ruſſetted, viz.*

	£	s.	d.
A breaff of piſtoll prooffe -	o	xi	o
A backe - - - - -	o	vii	o
A gorgett - - - - -	o	iii	o
A headpeece with great			
cheekes, and a barr be-	o	xi	o
fore the face - - - -			
The totall of the whole,			
and all the parts of a	i	xii	o
harquebuzier, or light			
horſeman's armour is			

A comb'd headpeece for a muſkettier ruſſetted and lyned

£	s.	d.
o	v	o

*Price of the Pike.*

	£	s.	d.
The ſtaffe - - - - -	o	ii	vi
The head - - - - -	o	i	viii
Socket and colouring - -	o	o	iiii
Summe - - - - -	iiii	vi	vi



*The Rates for repayring and dressing of a Horsemans Armour and Footmans Armour.*

	£	s.	d.
For unstriking, new fyling, ruffetting, new nayling, leathering and lynyng of a cuirassiers armour - -	i	iii	o
For yearly dressing and keeping clean a cuirassiers armour that needs not new ruffeting or setting - -	o	iiii	o
For new ruffetting and lynyng the head peece, and setting a harquebuziers armour - - - - -	o	vi	viii
For yearly dressing and keeping clean a harquebuziers armour, that needs not new ruffeting or setting -	o	ii	vi
For cutting and new fashioning a long bellied breast	o	ii	vi
For new ruffetting of an ordinary corset of the modern fashion - - - - -	o	iiii	o
For a furniture of joynts, viz. two shoulder joynts, and fower tasset joynts, with hookes and pinnes, being all new sett - - - - -	o	ii	viii
For yearly dressing and keeping clean every ordinary croset and pike that needs not new ruffetting - -	o	i	viii
For stamping every horsemans armour fit to be allowed - - - - -	o	o	o
For stamping every harquebuziers armour fit to be allowed - - - - -	o	o	o

THE GUN MAKERS RATES.

For a new musket with mould, worm and scowrer -	o	xv	vi
For new walnutt-tree stock for a muskett plated at the butt end with iron - - - - -	o	ii	vi
For a musket stock of beech plated at the butt end with iron - - - - -	o	i	viii
For a match tricker-lock compleat - - - - -	o	i	o
For a whole worke consisting of the pan, the cover of the pan, the scutchion and the screw pynn - -	o	i	o
For a stick, worm, sockett, scowrer and bone - - -	o	i	o
			For



# ANCIENT ARMOUR, &c.

	£	s.	d.	III
For a handle or guard of a tricker - - - - -	o	o	vi	
For a new cock fitted - - - - -	o	o	viii	
For a new breech - - - - -	o	i	o	
For furnishing and setting of a tricker lock in place of a seare lock, with a handle, tricker, and tricker pynnes - - - - -	o	ii	vi	
For a new touch-hole screwed - - - - -	o	o	x	
For a new barrell of a muskett, only forged and bored fower foote in length, the bore according to the bullet of ten in the pound standing, and twelve rowleing - - - - -	o	viii	o	
For making clean and new russetting of a muskett -	o	o	iiii	
For a muskett rest - - - - -	o	o	x	
For making clean a square fyled muskett white - -	o	i	viii	
For the yearly dressing and keepeing clean a muskett that needs not new russetting, with the furniture and rest - - - - -	o	o	x	
For powder and shot for proving every muskett - -	o	o	o	
For stamping every muskett proved and allowed - -	o	o	o	
For a new bandalier with twelve charges, a prymer, a pryming wyre, a bullet bag, and a strap or belt of two inches in breadth - - - - -	o	ii	vi	
For a pair of firelock pistols, furnished with a key, mould, scowrer, worm, flask, and cases of leather, of length and boar according to the allowance of the counfel of war - - - - -	iii	o	o	
For a pair of horsemans pistols furnished with snap- hances, mouldes, worms, scowrer, flask, a charger and cases - - - - -	ii	o	o	
For a harque-buze with a firelock and belte, fwivell, flask, key, moulde, worme, and scowrer - - - -	i	xvi	o	
For a carabine with a snaphance, belt, fwivell and flask, &c. as aforesaid - - - - -	i	o	o	

THE



The armour and weapons directed to be worn by the militia, after the restoration, are thus described in the statute of the 13th and 14th of King Charles II.

"The arms offensive and defensive, with the furniture for horse, are to be as followeth: the defensive arms, a back, breast and pot, and the breast and pot to be pistol proof; the offensive arms, a sword and a case of pistols, the barrels wherof are not to be under fourteen inches in length: the furniture for the horse to be a great saddle or padd, with burrs and straps to affix the holsters unto, a bit and bridle with a pectoral and crupper. For the foot, a musqueteer is to have a musquet, (o) the barril whereof is not to be under three foot in length, and the gauge of the bore to be for twelve bullets to the pound, a collar of bandeleers with a sword. Pro-

---

(o) As the musquet rest is not here mentioned, it is probable rests were then laid aside; the price of a musquet rest is given in the schedule of rates for armour and weapons, settled the 7th of Charles I. The use of the rest is also taught in a treatise published in the year 1634, called the Soldier's Practice, written by Thomas Fisher, an officer who had served twenty-six years in the Low Countries, and was afterwards employed by Philip earl of Pembroke Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, to discipline the militia of that county. We may, therefore, with great probability, date the disuse of the rest sometime about the commencement of the civil war under Charles I. when the weight and incumbrance of the musquet and its apparatus might be found too great for the active service, inseparable from war carried on in small detachments. Musquet rests were not only used by the infantry, but were also borne by the cavalry. Sir John Smith in the MS. before quoted, mentions a very particular kind of them: "I myself (says he) have seen musquetteers on horseback in two divers armies, and that in this sorte, I have seen squadrons of lances have in one only wing ten or twelve musquetiers in one ranke, and sometimes in two winges, upon cold and quiet horses, onely to carry them a marche, or a trot with the squadron of launces, and the musquetiers were armed with half breasts or cuyrats, with long reasts of steele strong and firmly set in them, to put backward over their shoulders, and when they list to pull them forwardes, for the musquetiers to lay their musquets upon when they woulde discharge them. Even such Sir William Pelham did cause to be made at the Mynories, by one Henricke a Dutchman, before his last going over into the Lowe Countries, which invention came not from his own devyce, but from that he had seene the like used by certen musquetiers on horseback in the warres of the Emperor Charles V."

vided



vided that all muster masters shall for the present admit and allow of any musquets already made, which will bear a bullet of fourteen to the pound, but no muskets which henceforth shall be made are to be allowed of, but such as are of the gauge of twelve bullets to the pound. A pikeman is to be armed with a pike made of ash, not under sixteen feet in length, the head and foot included, with a back, breast, headpiece and sword: provided that all muster masters shall for the present admit and allow of any pikes already made, that are not under fifteen foot in length, but no pikes which shall be hereafter made are to be allowed of, that are under sixteen feet in length.

IN the short reign of James II. the first step was taken towards the abolition of the use of pikes in England, by the introduction of the practice of sticking the dagger into the muzzle of the musquet, in order to protect the musquetteers from being charged by the horse immediately after they had fired. This practice, which was borrowed from the French, and confined to the grenadiers only, was the origin of the bayonet.

THE regular introduction of bayonets took place in France about the year 1671, the first corps armed with them was the regiment of fusileers raised that year, and since called the royal regiment of artillery, (p) but although the adoption of the bayonet is so recent, the idea of it had long occurred to different officers, some of whom had occasionally put it in practice; among them was Monsieur de Puisegar in the district in Flanders where he commanded: "For my part," says he, in his Memoirs, "when I commanded in Bergue, in Ypres, Dixmude and Quenoque, all the parties I sent out passed the canals in this sort; it is true that the soldiers had no swords, but they had bayonets with handles of a foot long, the blades of the bayonets were as long as the handles,

---

(p) P. DANIEL.



the ends of which were fitted for being put into the barrels of the fufils, to defend themselves if attacked after they had fired. (q)

THE first time this contrivance occurs in any English military

(q) MR. WILLIAM BARIFFE, in his Treatise of Military Discipline, entitled the Young Artillery Man, the second edition of which was printed in 1639, describes and considers several contrivances invented in England, to protect the musketeer against Cavalry, after he had parted with his fire, and before he had reloaded. "Having often (says he) considered the *danger of the muskettier*, and how unable he is to resist the horse, after he hath poured forth his *shotte*, without he be *sheltered*, either by some *naturall or artificial defence*; and withall having knowledge that in severall parts of *Christendome*, divers *Captaines and Souldiers* have oft beene trying conclusions, to make the musketeer as well *defensive as offensive*. Some by *unscrewing the heads of their rests*, and then *screwing the staffe of their rests into the muzzle of the musket*, with the *arming of a pike at the lower end*, by which means they would use the musket and rest together, in the nature of a *whole pike*: but this proved so tedious and troublesome, that it fell without profit. Another sort had made *rests* with the one end of the *forke* (or head) being like a *spike*, about eighteen inches in length; this also proved extreme troublesome to themselves, *dangerous* to their *followers*, and of no *validity* against the *enemie*. A third sorte had *halfe-pikes* of about seven or eight foot in length, using it after the manner of a *rest*: but all the while the *muskettier was charging* (his musket) one of them was *enough* to trouble a *whole file*, besides the danger in the *recovery*. A fourth sorte there was (yet better than the former) that with a *hooke* was *fastened to the girdle*, the while the *muskettier was making ready*: but this had its defects also, as being both *tedious and troublesome*. Many other wayes and conclusions have also been tryed, with successe like the former; which I forbear to demonstrate, for as their conceits proved uselesse, so the discourse would prove as fruitlesse. Lastly, *myselfe*, with another gentleman of our ground, (Master John Davies of Blackefriers) both well affecting the use of the musket, found out a *way* to use the *half pike and musket*, with so much *facilitie and ease*, that is *farre lesse troublesome than the rest*, and yet of greater length than any of the former *rests*, or *halfe pikes*, as being compleat ten foot in length, with the *arming*.

ALL the former *devices*, if they could have beene brought to any maturitie, yet would have falne farre short of this, for the *triple use thereof*, as being a *rest*, if there be no farther occasion; as being a *pallisado* (if there be occasion) to defend the muskettier from the horse; as being a *halfe-pike* to use in trenches; as also when our *shotte* have poured out a great volly or showre of lead on the *adverse muskettiers*, they may then *nimbly* with their *halfe-pikes*, fall in amongst them. And lastly for the *pursuite* of an *enemy*, it being of all others the best weapon. A serviceable halfe-pike may be had for two shillings and six-pence, which exceeds not much the price of a *rest*.

writer,



writer, at least that I have seen, is in a treatise published in the year 1686, where it is mentioned under the denomination of the dagger, (r) but is confined to the grenadiers only, and in their hands it continued anno 1690; where in a treatise of military discipline, published by authority, it is called a bayonet. (s) It is not however mentioned in some instructions for the manual exercise published two years after, for the use of the militia, but from diverse other military books written about the same time, it appears that the dragoons as well as grenadiers, both horse and foot, had daggers or bayonets, and fixed them in the muzzles of their pieces; neither Father Daniel nor Monsieur St. Remy give the particular date, when the present mode of fixing bayonets took place, nor by whom it was invented, the improvement is said to have originated in France, which seems to be corroborated by the following anecdote communicated to me by Lieut. Col. Christopher Maxwell of the 30th regiment of foot, who had it from his grandfather, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 25th regiment of foot. In one of the campaigns of King William III. in Flanders, in an engagement, the name of which my informant has forgot, there were three French regiments, whose bayonets were made to fix after the present fashion, a contrivance then unknown in the British army; one of them advanced against the 25th regiment with fixed bayonets, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell who commanded it, ordered his men to screw their bayonets into their muzzles to receive them; but to

---

(r) THE dagger was fixed by the following words of command, to which were added the annexed directions: the grenadiers having fired and recovered their arms, the word of command was, *cast over to the left*, on which, they were to lay their right hands on their daggers, *draw your dagger*, holding it fast before you upright, *screw it into the muzzle of your firelock*, so that the flat side may be toward you when recovered.

(s) BAYONET, from being first made at Bayonne in Spain. Those ancient bayonets are called by the French, bayonets a manche. Many of them may be seen in the small armory in the Tower, the handles are plain, fitting tight into the muzzle of the musket, and rather enlarging towards the blade, to prevent their entering too far into the piece.

his



his great surprise, when they came within a proper distance, the French threw in a heavy fire, which for a moment staggered his people, who by no means expected such a greeting, not conceiving how it was possible to fire with fixed bayonets; they nevertheless recovered themselves, charged and drove the enemy out of the line.

AT what time the mode of fixing the bayonet so as not to prevent loading and firing with it was adopted in England, I have not been able to discover, but believe it was not at first done quite in the present form, the late Rev. Mr. W. Gostling of Canterbury, a man very curious respecting military matters told me he had seen two horse grenadiers riding before Queen Anne's coach with fixed bayonets, that these bayonets were of the dagger kind having handles originally intended for screwing into the muzzles of the pieces, which handles then had two rings, fixed to them for the admission of the barrel of the piece. In a book of exercise, for the horse dragoons and foot, printed anno 1728 by authority, the bayonet of the present fashion is described.

THE introduction of the bayonet naturally procured the dismissal of the pike, which with the exchange of the matchlock for the snaphance, the original name of the present lock, took place about the third or fourth year of the reign of King William III. this exchange seems not to have been made all at once, but by degrees, wherefore an exact period for that alteration cannot be assigned.

IN the beginning of the reign of King William III. notwithstanding the act of the 13th of Charles II. defensive armour was so much laid aside, that we learn from the Journals of the House of Commons, in the year 1690, a petition was presented by the workmen armourers of the city of London, setting forth that by the act of the 13th of Charles II. it was provided that at every muster and exercise of the militia, every horseman is to bring with him defensive arms, viz. breast and potts, pistol proof; and the back, sword proof: every pikeman to have a back, breast, and head-piece; and every musquetier a head-piece: for want of due execution of which laws, the petitioners trade is like to be utterly lost: and praying the



the consideration of the house for reviving and encouraging the art of making armour. In answer to which it was ordered, that the consideration of the above-mentioned petition of the workmen armourers of the city of London be referred to the committee, to whom it is referred to prepare and bring in a bill for the better regulating and making the militia of the kingdom more useful.

ABOUT the same time most of the defensive armour was returned into the Tower, by the different corps of the army, and has never since been called for, except some cuirasses, and plain iron scull caps like basons, both occasionally used by the heavy cavalry; scull caps were likewise till lately worn by the dragoons. Of the cuirass, frequently the breast-piece only was put on, the back-pieces having been deemed more cumbersome than useful, particularly as the backs of the British troops are rarely exposed to an enemy. Cuirassiers are still to be found in most of the European armies; those

---

(t) SINCE the printing of the preceding sheets, accident has thrown into my hands Sir Richard Hawkins's account of his Voyage to the South Sea A. D. 1591, wherein he mentions shooting arrows from muskets, with great success. Although this does not suit in point of time, with the part of this work now under consideration, yet rather than omit so curious a fact, that irregularity is dispensed with, and the passage here given in his own words.

"IN this discourse Generall Michaell Angell demanded, for what purpose served the little short arrowes, which we had in our shippe, and those in so great quantitie, I satisfied him that they were for our muskets. They are not as yet in use amongst the Spaniards, yet of singular effect and execution, as our enemies confessed; for the upper worke of their shippes being musket prooffe, in all places they passed through both sides with facilitie, and wrought extraordinary disasters, which caused admiration to see themselves wounded with small shott, where they thought themselves secure; and by no means could find where they entered, nor come to the fight of any of the shott. Hereof they proved to profit themselves after, but for that they wanted the tamplings, which are first to be driven home, before the arrow be put in, and as then understood not the secret, they rejected them as uncertaine, and therefore not to be used; but of all the shot used now a dayes, for the annoying of an enemy in fight by sea, few are of greater moment for many respects, which I hold not convenient to treat of in publique." P. 164, Sec. LXVI.

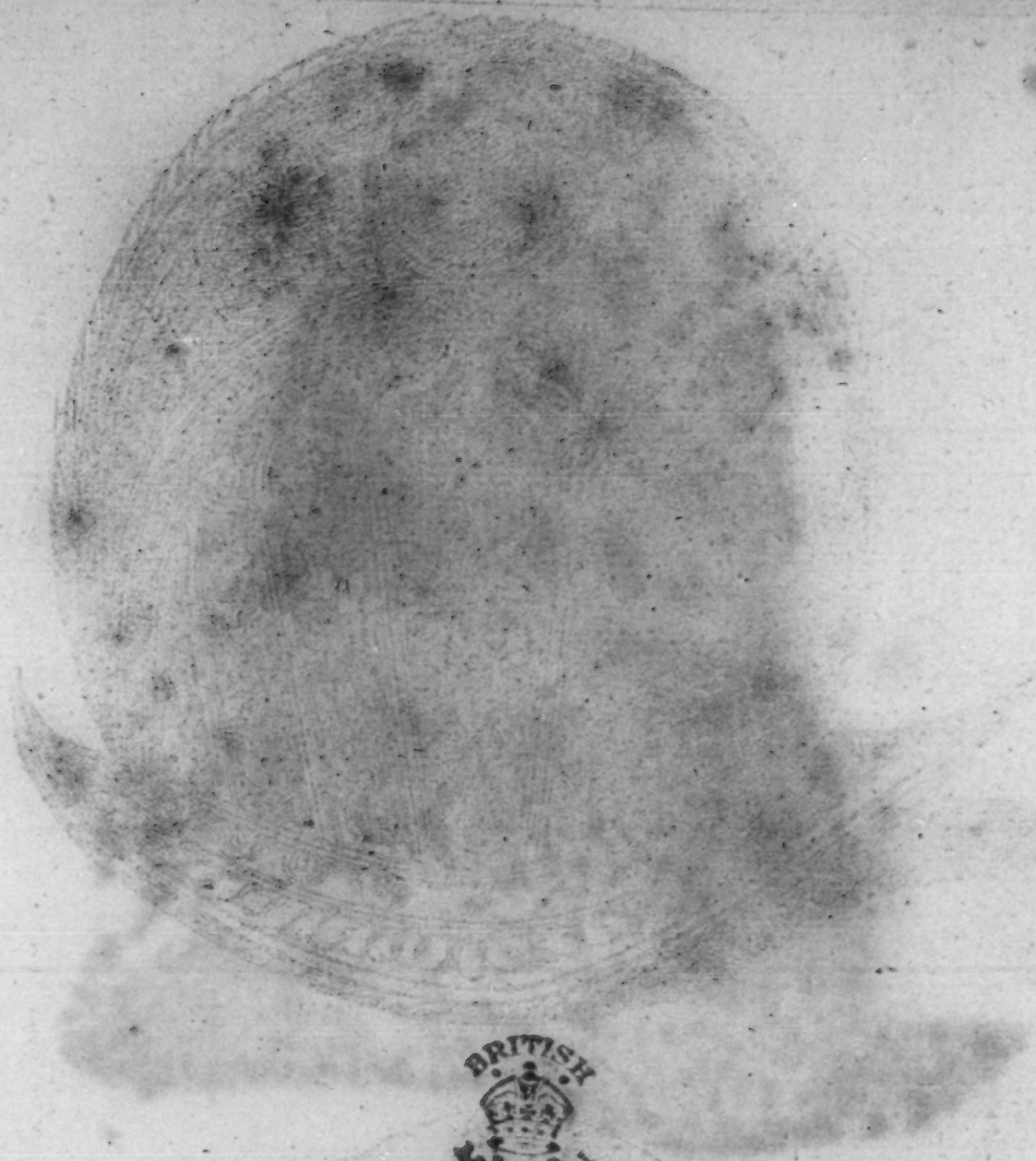


of this kingdom must in future be supplied from the old stores, the profession of an armourer being now totally extinct. The father of Mr. Cooper of the armory in the Tower, was the last person regularly bred to that art.



F I N I S.





BRITISH  
MUSEUM





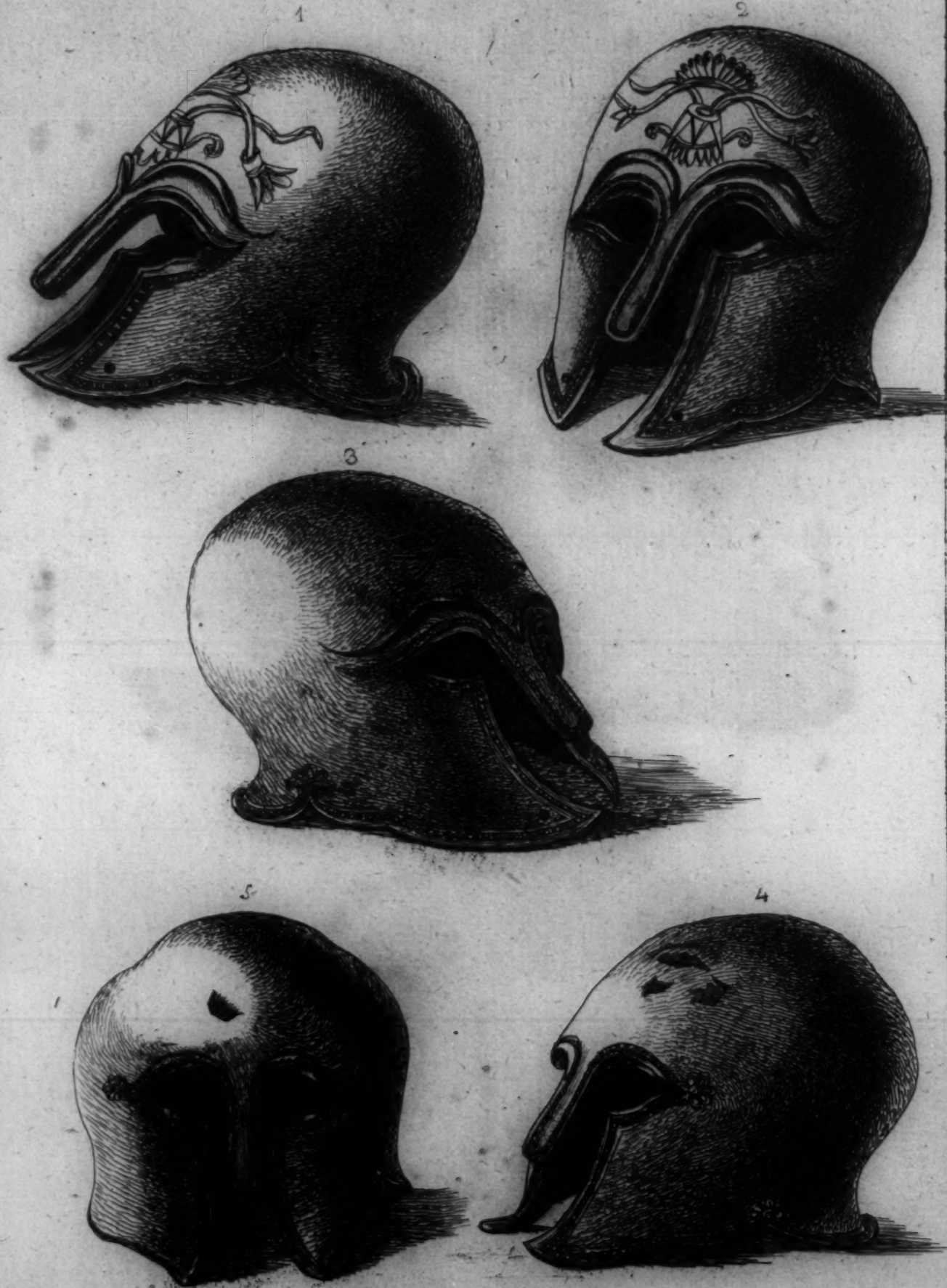




BRITISH  
MUSEUM



PL 1



Pub. March. 1. 1785 for L. Hooper.

J. Harrison. Sc.



## DESCRIPTION of the PLATES.

### PLATE I.

FIG. 1. A brass helmet, formerly the property of Sir William Hamilton, but since, with divers other articles of his collection, purchased by the public, and now deposited in the British Museum.--- Mr. D'Hancarville, author of the Etruscan Antiquities, who was employed to make a catalogue of this collection, says, this helmet is of Grecian workmanship, and intended to resemble the face of an owl, the favourite bird of Minerva, protectress of Athens. Its front is ornamented with a rude pattern of leaf-work and flowers, coarsely engraved; the top is perforated, probably for the insertion of some contrivance to fasten the crest, or pannache; there are two other holes at the points near the chin, and one under each ear, near the bottom, undoubtedly used for fastening it on. It is remarkably thick, and weighs eight pounds and one ounce. According to Mr. D'Hancarville, it was found, anno 1752, in the memorable field of Cannæ, where Hannibal gained a complete victory over the Romans. As there were many Greeks in the Carthaginian army, this helmet is supposed to have belonged to one of them who probably fell in the combat, and was buried in his armour.

FIG. 2, and 3, are different views of the same helmet.

FIG. 4, and 5, represent another helmet of the same form and metal, but much lighter and consequently thinner. It was purchased by Sir William Hamilton, at Rome; but where it was found, or any farther particulars concerning it, are unknown.

### PLATE II.

FIG. 1. An ancient Venetian morion, or head-piece, ornamented with arms, armour, and other military trophies, chased on a thin plate of iron, fastened to another more substantial.

FIG. 2. THIS, according to Mr. D'Hancarville's catalogue, before recited, is a Roman helmet, found also at Cannæ; on the top are

two



## DESCRIPTION

two moveable pins, seemingly intended for fastening a crest or plume of feathers. This helmet is of brass, extremely thin, and without a lining; it seem incapable of resisting the slightest stroke of a sword, or blow from a stone thrown by a sling.

### PLATE III.

FIG. 1. The Venetian morion, of which the former plate gave a front view, is here shewn *en profile*. In the centre, immediately under the crest, is the figure of Acteon; answering to it on the other side, is the figure of some hero in complete armour. From the style of the armour and ornaments, this morion seems to be the work of the fifteenth century. It is the property of Mr Rawle, military accoutrement-maker in the Strand, London.

FIG. 2. The helmet here represented is drawn from one in the Tower. It is of a very singular construction; the nasal part in the visor projecting much farther than usual; it is of the burgonet kind, having the visor and beaver both in one.

### PLATE IV.

THE original of all the helmets in this plate, are in the Tower.

FIG. 1. A black helmet, its visor is lifted up.

FIG. 2. The same helmet, with the visor let down or closed.

FIG. 3. A grated helmet, with a beaver that lets down.

FIG. 4. A grated helmet.

FIG. 5. and 6. Different views of the helmet, fig. 3. with its beaver down.

### PLATE V.

FIG. 1. A barred helmet; the bar lifted up.

FIG. 2. The same helmet, with the bar let down.

FIG. 3. A helmet with three bars; the bars lifted up.

FIG. 4. The same helmet, with the bars let down.

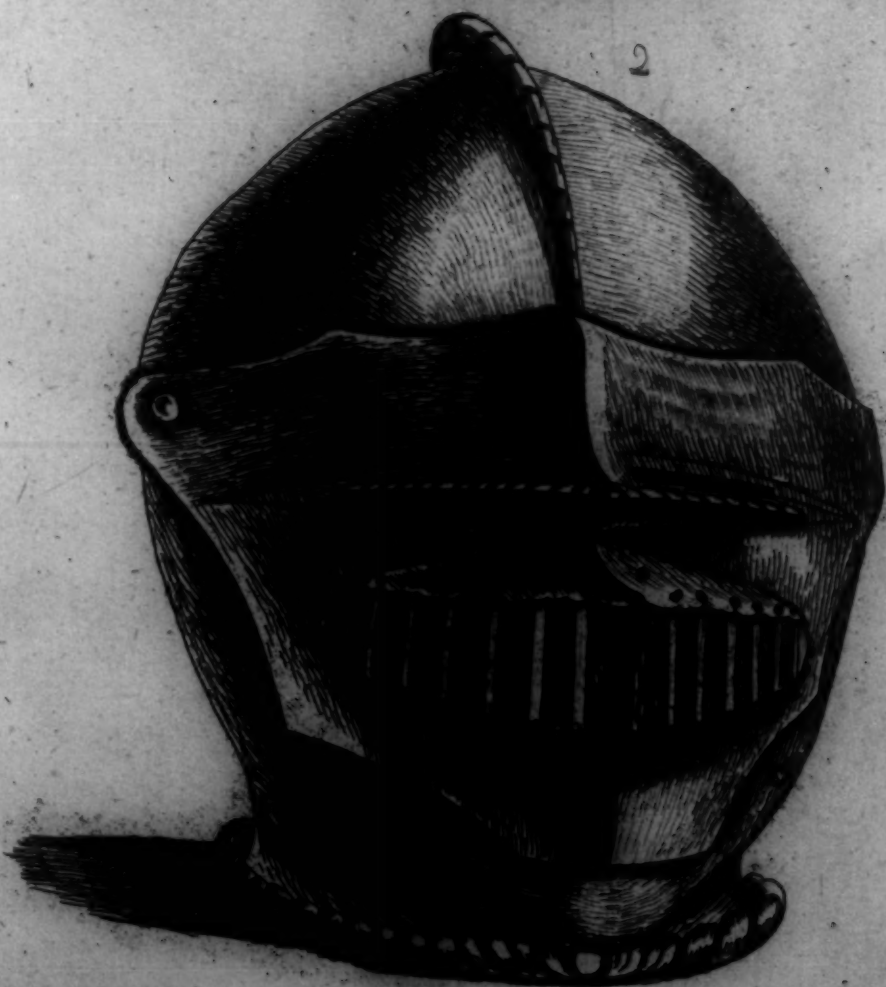
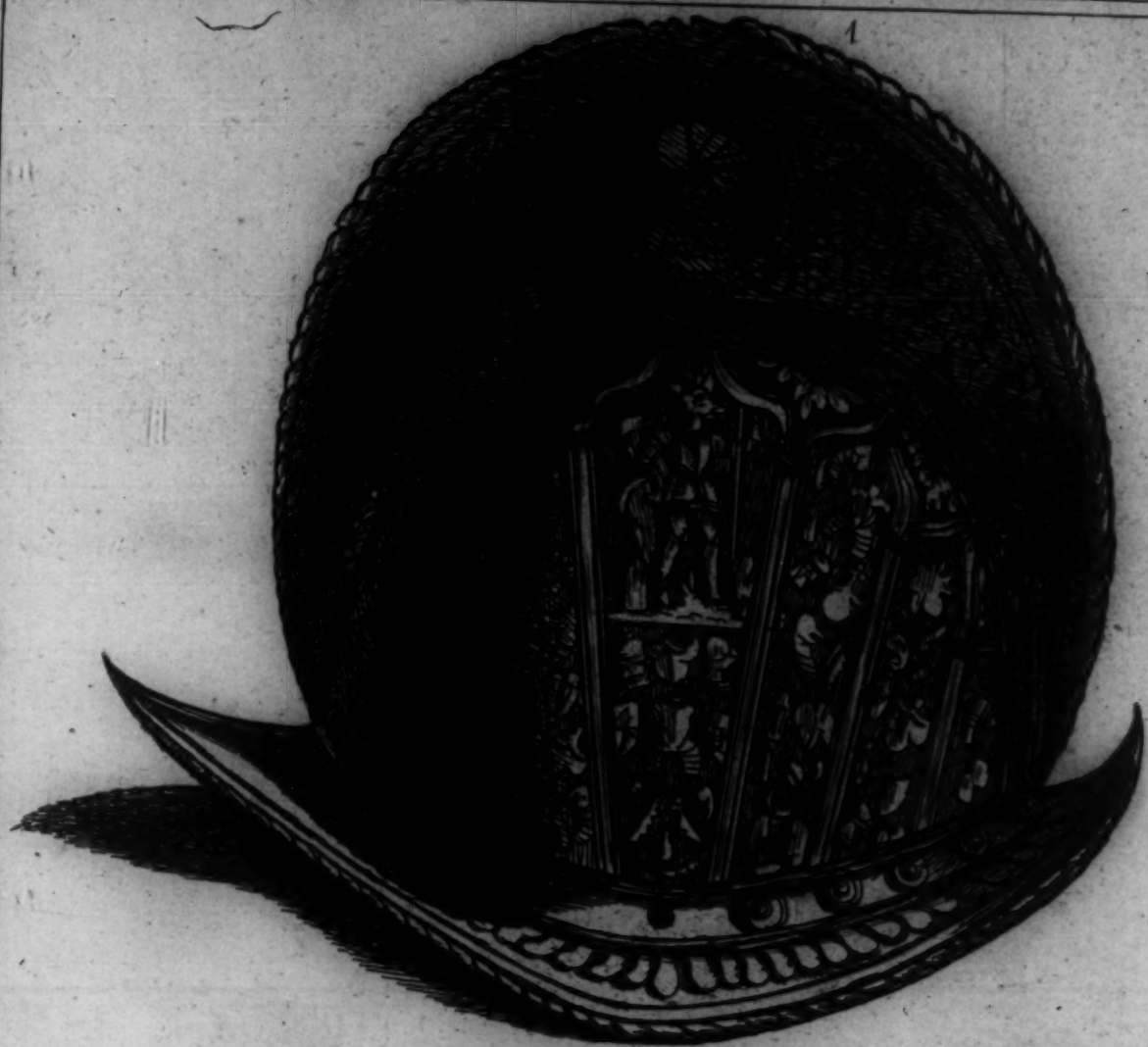
FIG. 5. A helmet, having both its visor and beaver open.

FIG. 6. The same helmet, with its beaver and visor down or closed.

The originals of these are all in the Tower.

### PLATE

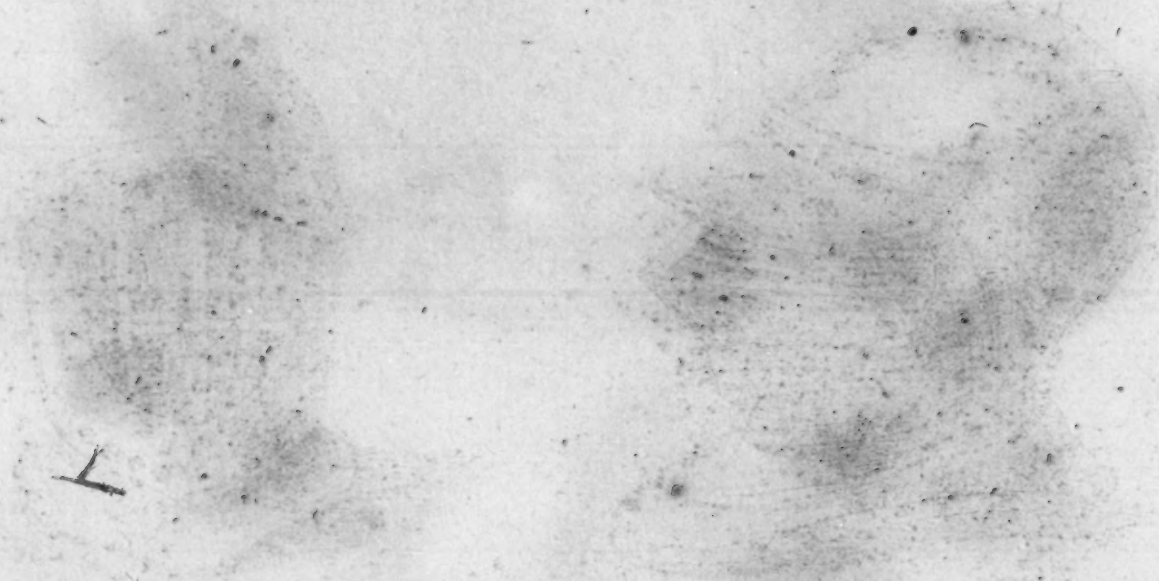
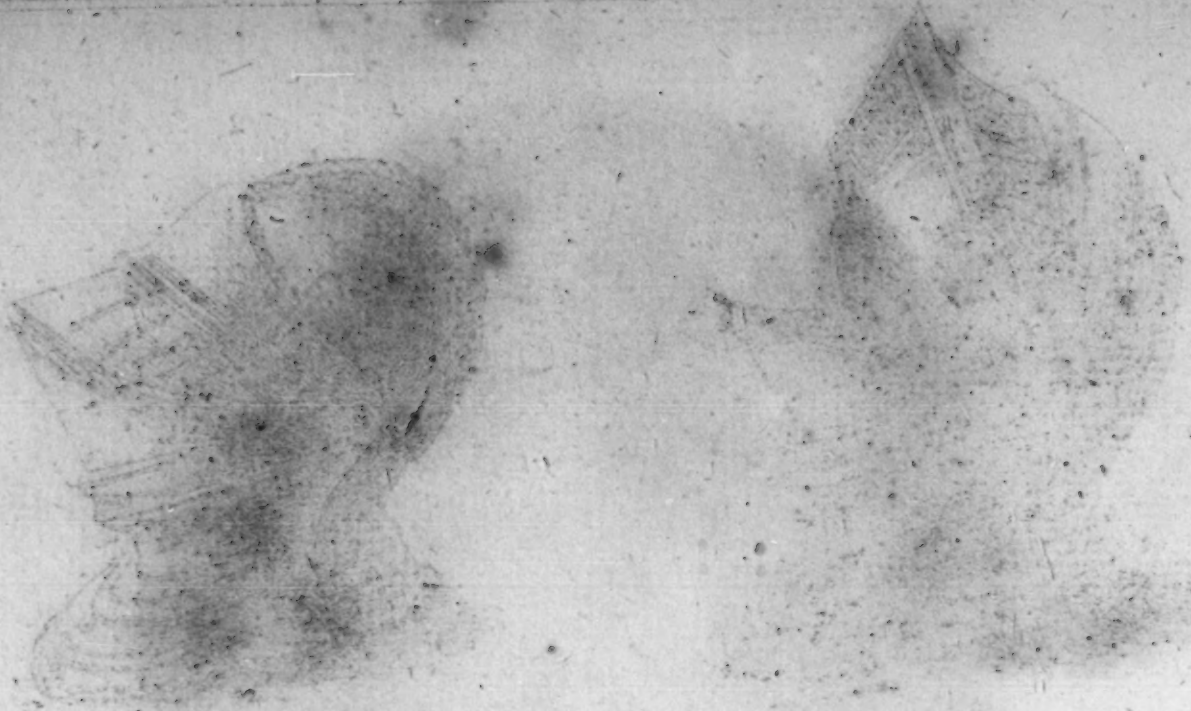




Sub. march was for J. Hooper.

J. Hamilton Sc.

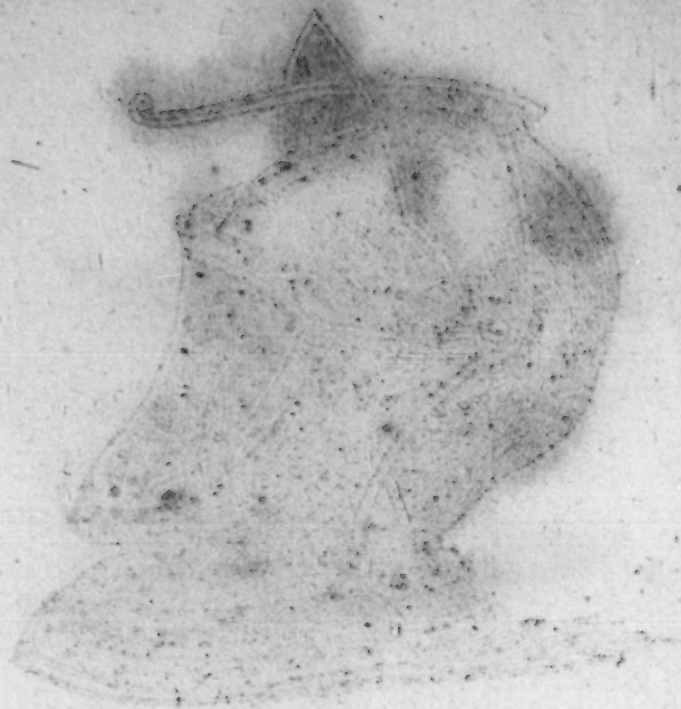








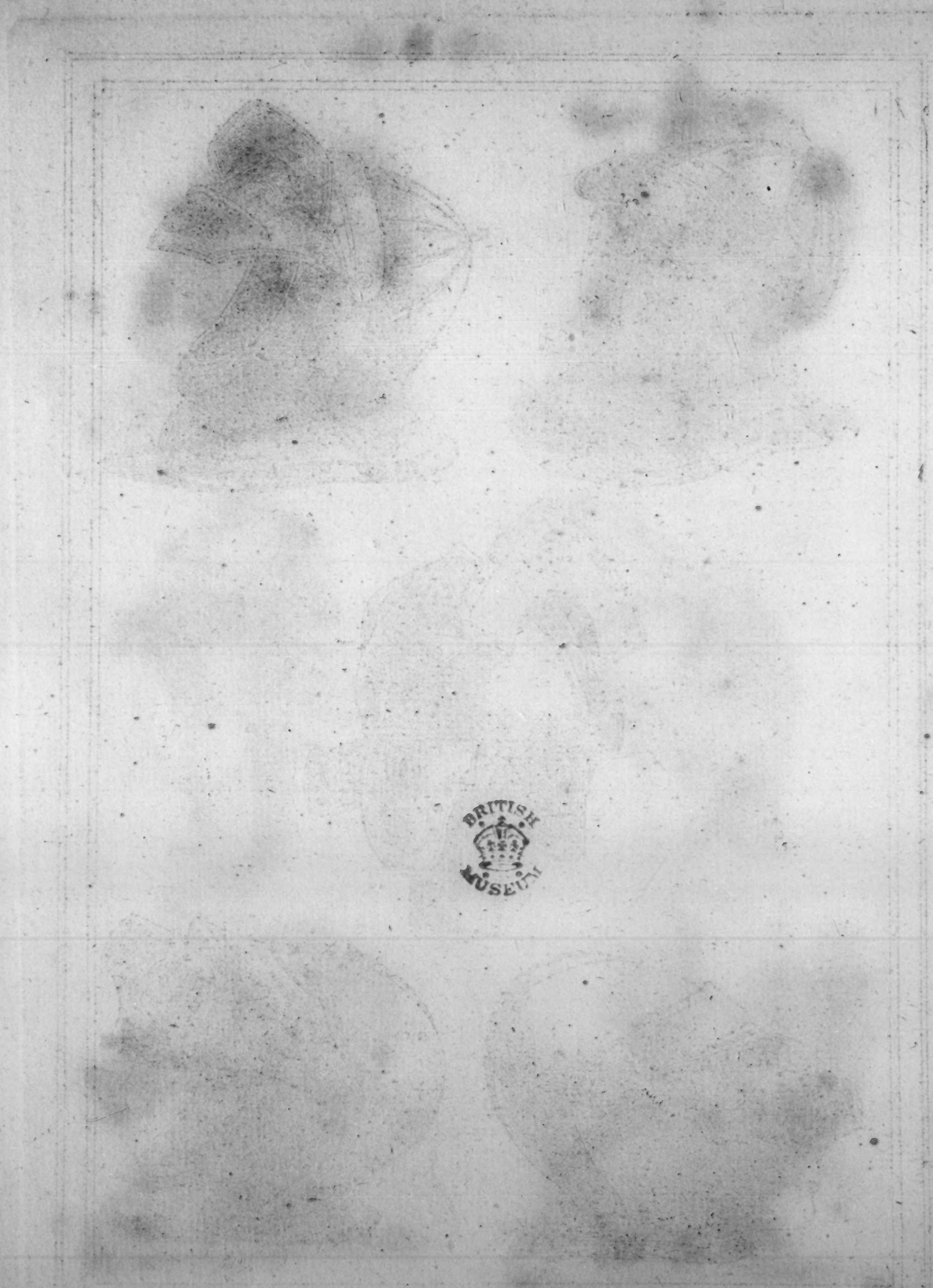










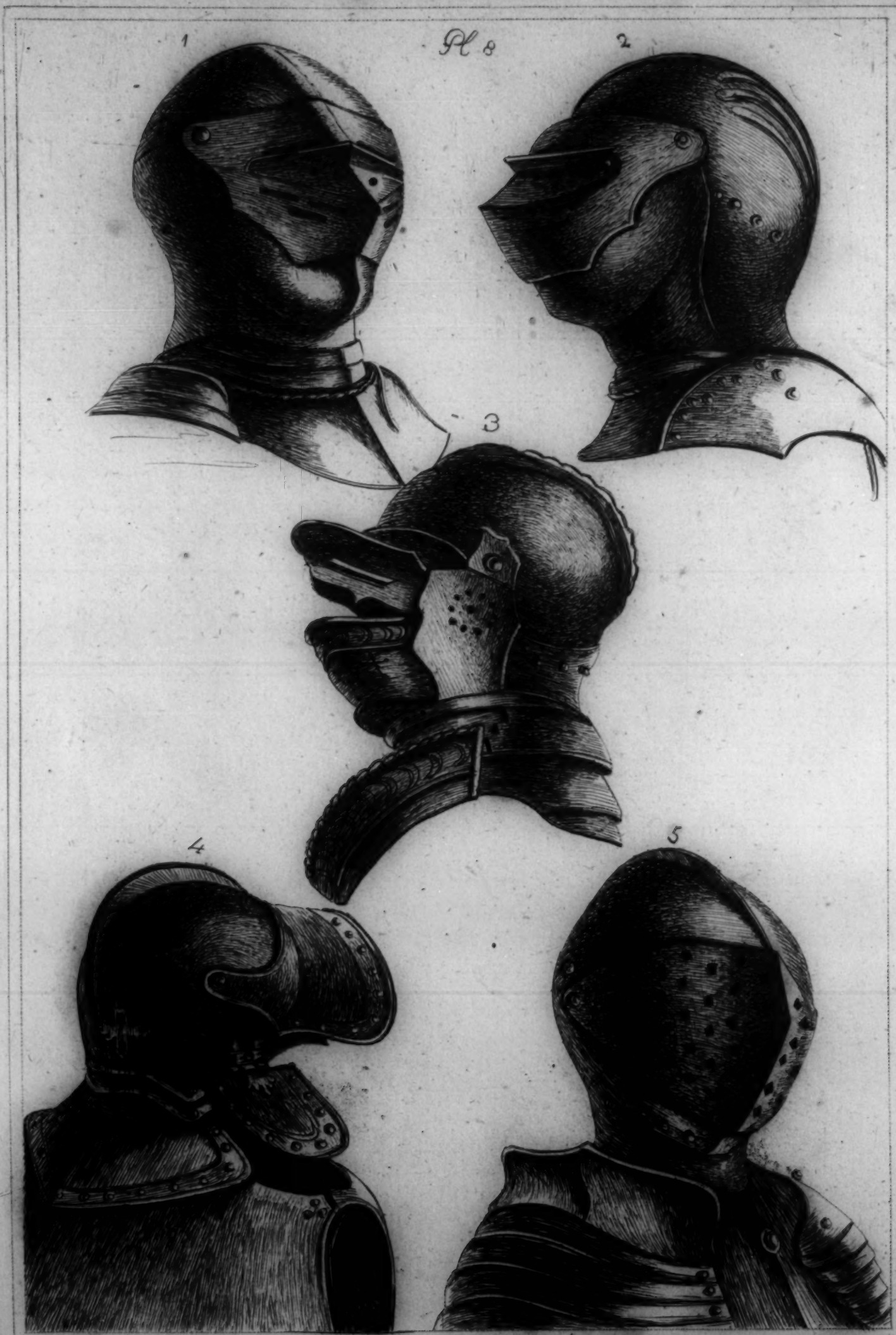


BRITISH  
MUSEUM









Pub. March 1. 1785 for J. Horner.

J. Hamilton. Sc.







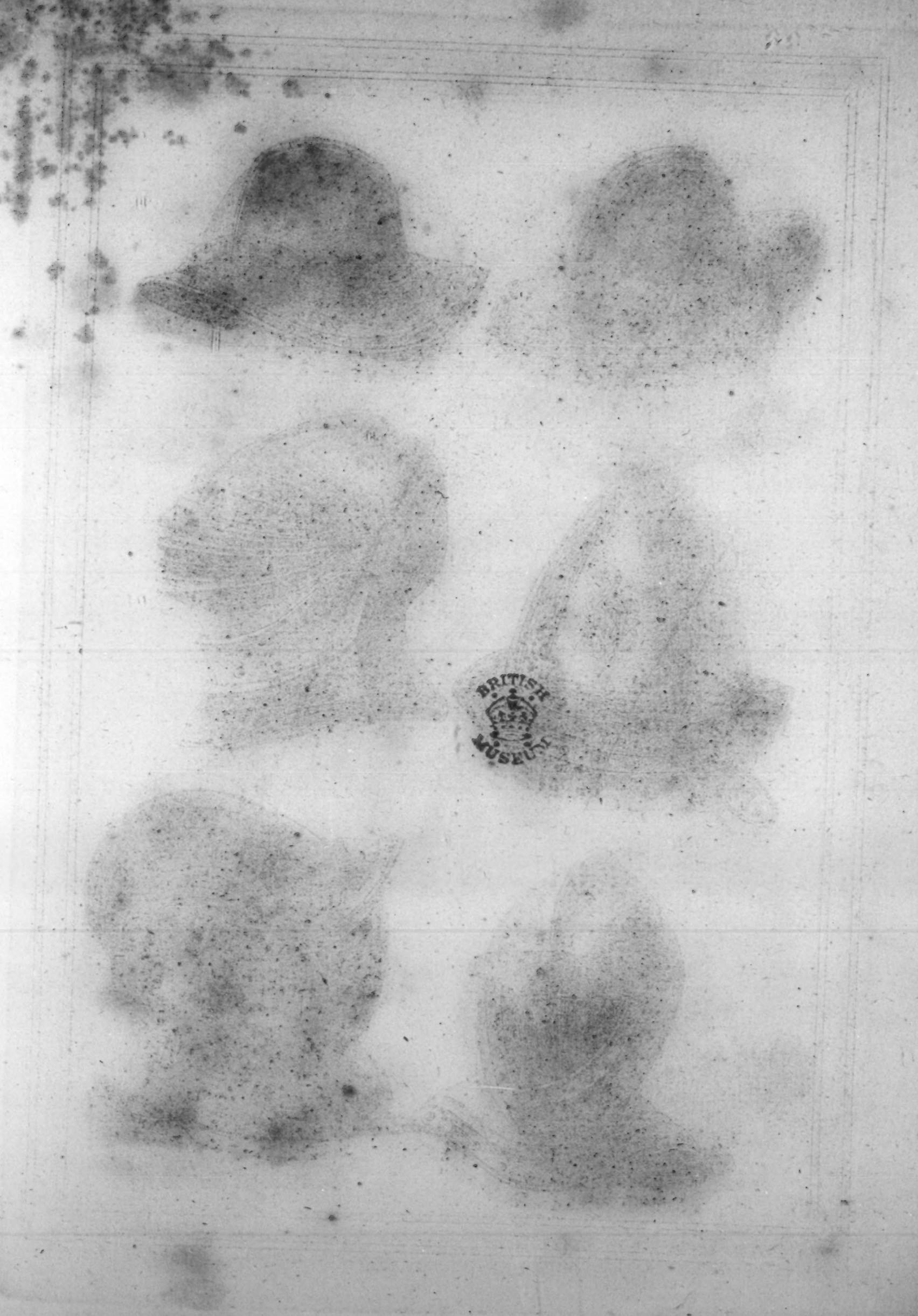
Pl. 7



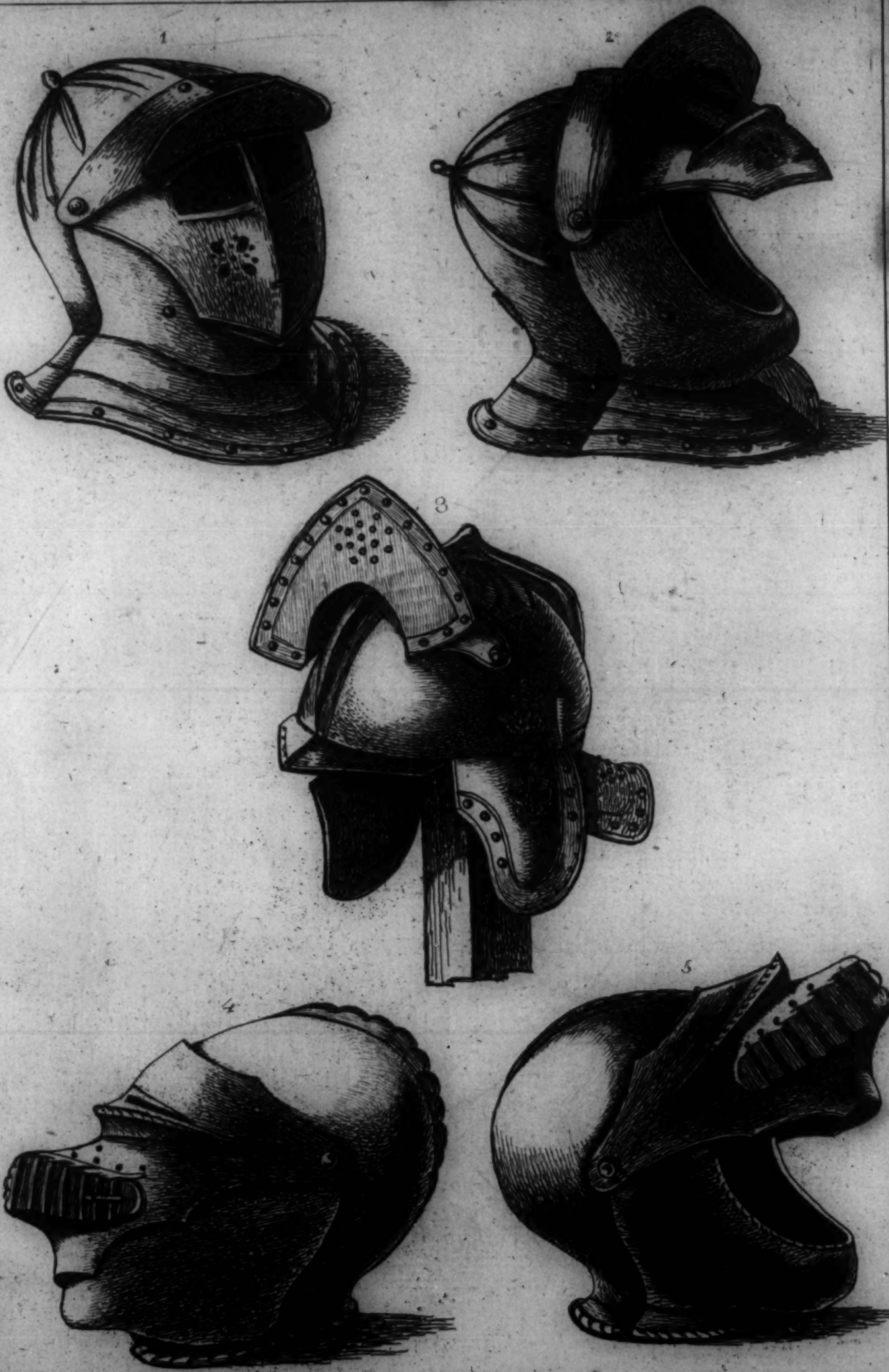
Pub. March 1. 1785

J. Hamilton. Sc.









Pub. March 1 1795 for J. Hopper.

J. Hamilton Sc



## PLATE VI.

FIG. 1. A black helmet in the Tower, with its visor down or closed.

FIG. 2. The same helmet, with its visor raised or open.

FIG. 3. An open head-piece, said to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell. It is of iron, the ornaments and nails, or studs, are of brass: the original is in the collection of Mr. Rawle.

FIG. 4, and 5. Different views of the helmet, fig. 2. plate 3.

## PLATE VII.

FROM the Tower.

FIG. 1, and 2. Iron hats called pots, said to have been taken from the French in the time of King Charles I.

FIG. 3. A curious steel cap, richly engraved, seemingly in the style of the beginning of the 16th century.

FIG. 4. A large bright helmet, of very neat workmanship.

FIG. 5. An open helmet.

FIG. 6. A large helmet richly ornamented and inlaid with crests of gilt metal: its visor opens with a hinge, the crest of gilt metal.

## PLATE VIII.

ALL drawn from originals in the Tower.

FIG. 1. The helmet to a suit of armour said to have belonged to John de Courcy Earl of Ulster in Ireland, confined there anno 1204.

FIG. 2. The same in profile.

FIG. 3. The helmet of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward III. who died anno 1399.

FIG. 4. A helmet similar to that of Oliver Cromwell's; the back view of this is given, in order to shew the contrivance of raising or depressing the head.

FIG. 5. A helmet to a suit of armour made for K. Henry VIII. when but eighteen years of age. It is rough from the hammer.

PLATE



## PLATE IX.

TAKEN from the Great Seals of the following Kings and ancient Barons.

FIG. 1, and 2. The helmets of William the Conqueror, both from Sandford.

FIG. 3. Of William Earl of Mellent and Worcester, who lived soon after the conquest, vide Dugdale's Baronage, and Mills's Catalogue, created Earl of Worcester, anno 1144, died 1166. Taken from his seal in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq.

FIG. 4. John, son of Richard I. from his great seal in Sandford.

FIG. 5. William, son of Robert Duke of Normandy, from his tomb at the Abbey of St. Bertin's at St. Omers; vide Montfaucon's Monarchie Françoise.

FIG. 6. Richard I. from his great seal in Sandford.

FIG. 7. Ferdinand III. King of Castile and Leon, from a window of Notre Dame de Chartres. He died anno 1248.

FIG. 8. Alexander II. King of Scotland, from his seal in Anderson's Diplomata. He began his reign anno 1214. His helmet has much the resemblance of a Scottish bonnet.

FIG. 9. Alexander III. King of Scotland, also from Anderson. He began to reign anno 1249.

FIG. 10. John Earl Warren, 10th April, 1276, from Thomas Astle, Esq.

FIG. 11. Robert de Ghisnes, who lived about the year 1250, from the same.

FIG. 12. King Edward I. from Sandford.

FIG. 13. Hughes Vidame de Chalons, who died anno 1279, taken from an engraved figure in the Abbey of Chalons in Champagne. vide Montf. Monarch. Françoise.

FIG. 14. Raoul de Beaumont, founder of the Abbey of Eftival, anno 1210, from his monument in the Chapel of that Abbey, vide Mon. Françoise.

FIG. 15. Richard Earl of Cornwall, from Sandford.

FIG. 16. Edward, eldest son of Edward III.



Pl. 9



Pub. March 1. 1785

Hamilton Sc



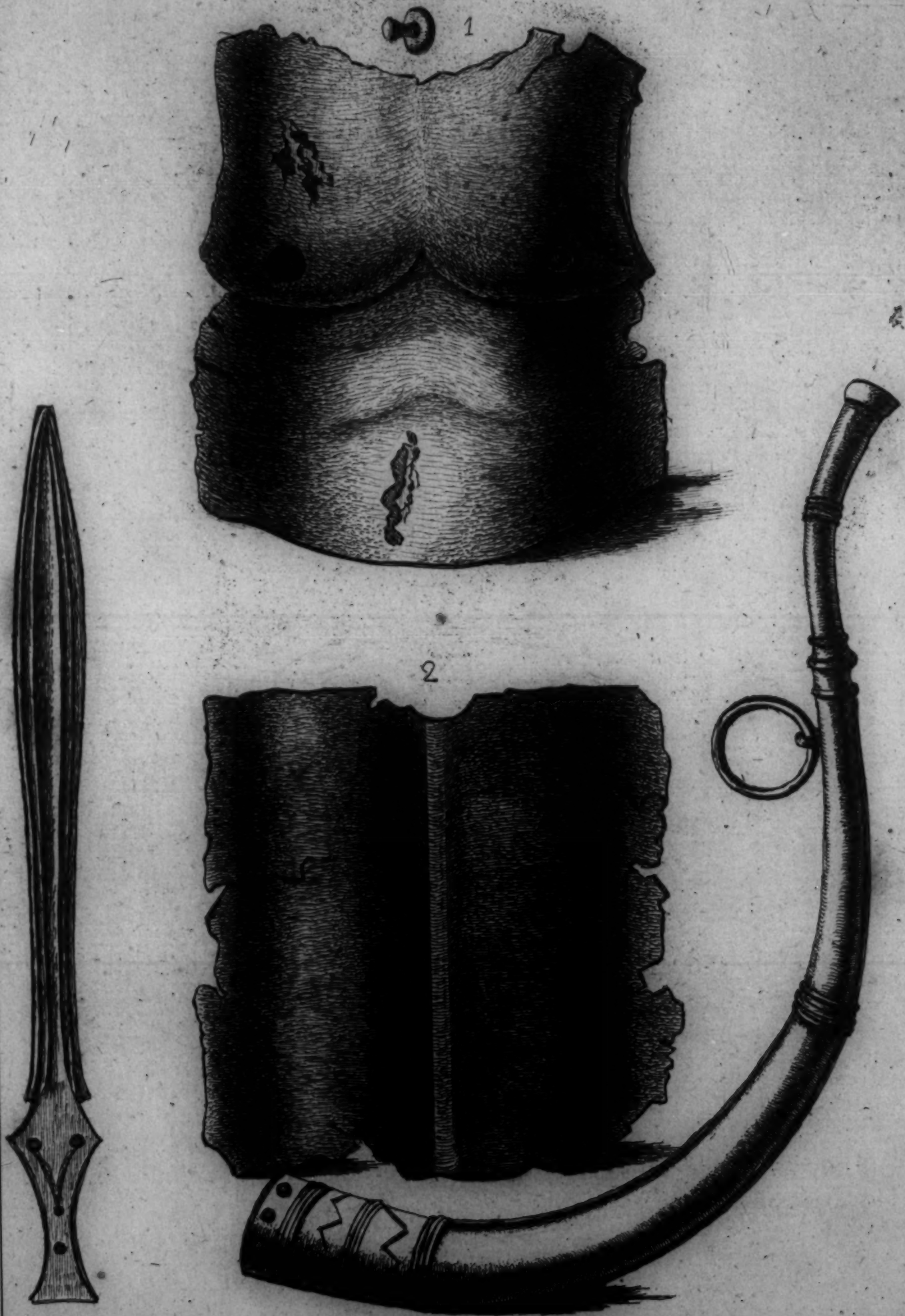








Pl 13



Pub March 1. 1785 for J. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc.







Pl 12

1



2



3



4



5



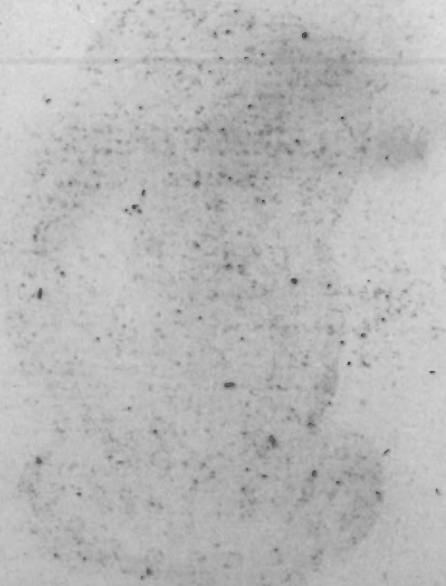
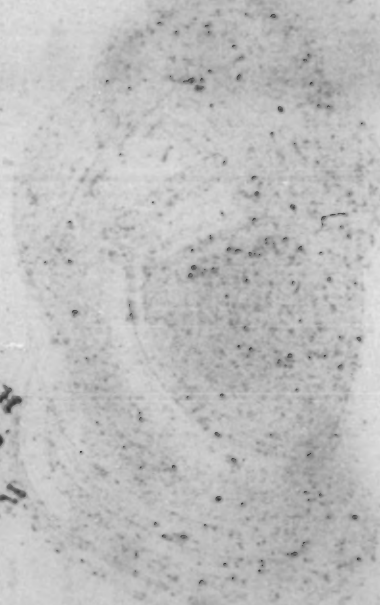
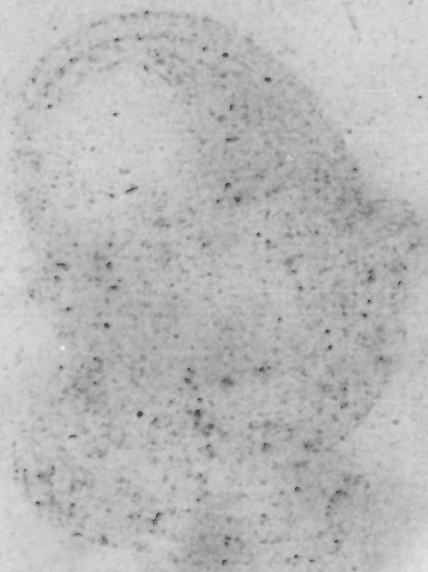
6



Pub. March 1. 1785

J. Hamilton Sc.

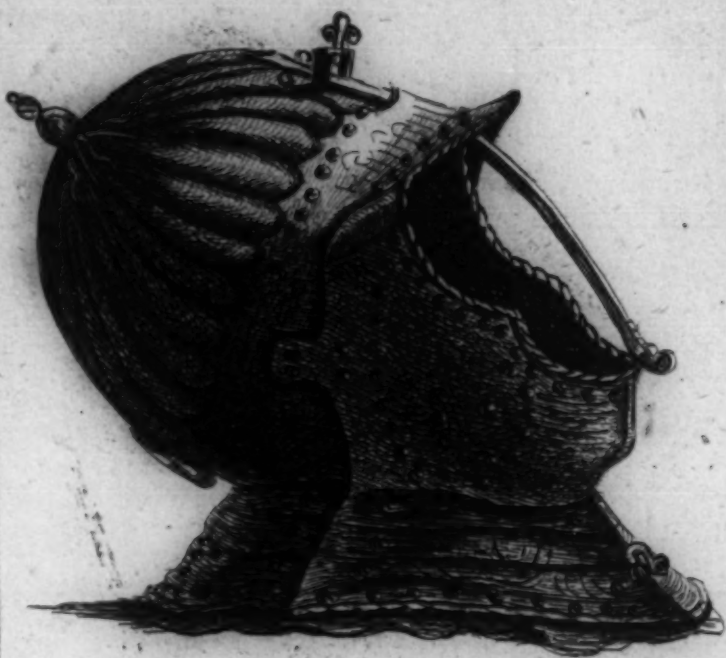






Pl. 11

1



2



3



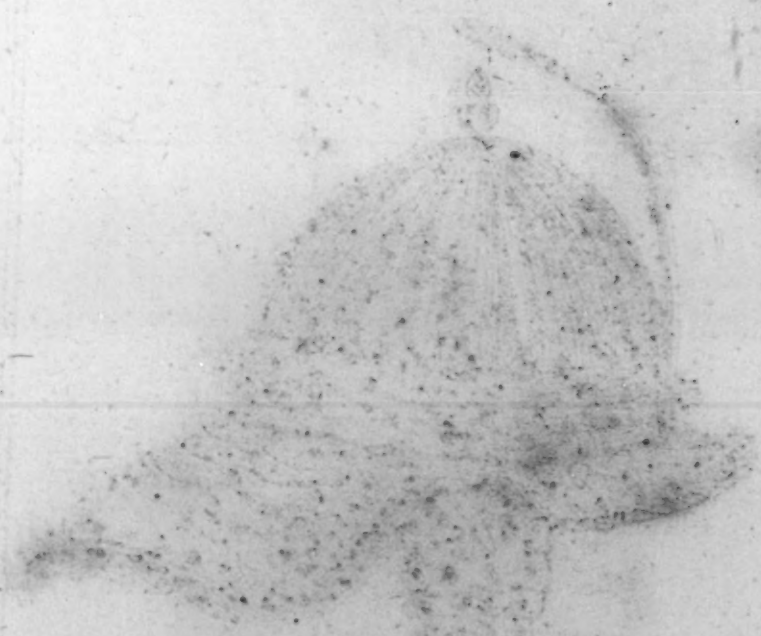
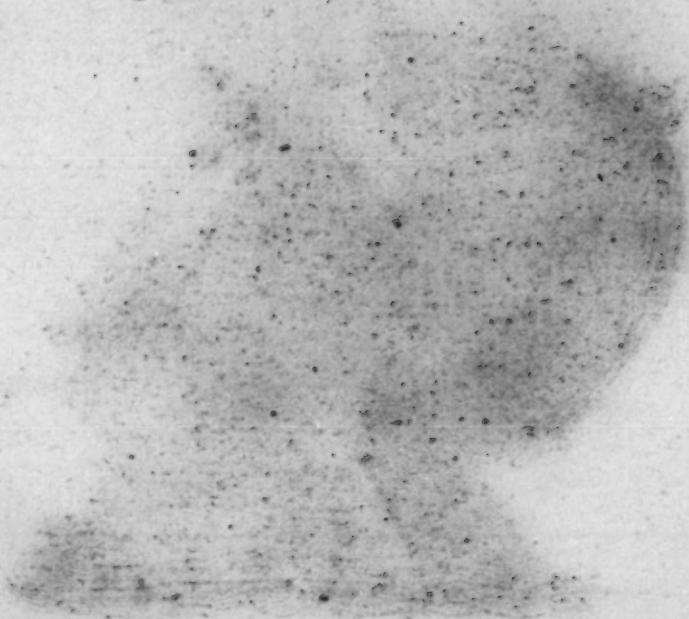
4



Pub March 1. 1785

J. Hamilton Sc.







Pl 10



Pub. March 1. 1865 for L. Hooper

J. Hamilton. Sc.



## OF THE PLATES.

### PLATE X.

FIG. 1 and 2. Two views of De Courcy's helmet (see plate 8) with the visor lifted up.

FIG. 3. The head-piece of Oliver Cromwell. (See plate 6)

FIG. 4 and 5. A tilting helmet in two different positions. It is the property of Mr. Rawle.

N.B. This drawing having been etched without reversing it, divers particulars in Oliver Cromwell's and the tilting helmets appear on the wrong side.

### PLATE XI.

FIG. 1 and 2. A bar helmet seen in different points of view.

FIG. 3 and 4. The helmet to a suit of armour, said to have formerly belonged to the Duke of Monmouth, beheaded July 15, 1685. The spring shewn in the front was intended to support a pannache; both these helmets are the property of Mr. Cosway, of the Royal Academy. The last is twice introduced by Mr. West, in his battle of the Boyne.

### PLATE XII.

FLEMISH helmets from the armory at Breda.

### PLATE XIII.

FIG. 1 and 2. The breast and back-piece of an ancient brass cuirass, part of Sir William Hamilton's Collection, now preserved in the British Museum. On this cuirass are marked the swell of the breasts, and some of the principal muscles of the body. This shews that the representations of the muscles, seen on the armour of the statues of the Grecian and Roman soldiers, are not fictions of the artists, but were to be found on the real armour of those times, a matter which has been much doubted. Mr. Hancarville in his catalogue, mentions this cuirass as a great curiosity, and judges it to be Roman. The breast plate is nearly square, measuring thirteen inches



inches in length, and twelve in breadth. From each breast projected a kind of button, probably used to fasten it to the back piece, that on the right breast is lost, it appears by the remaining cavity to have been let into the cuirass, this button is separately represented over it.

FIG. 3. A Roman Lituus, or military trumpet, such as is mentioned by Horace in his first ode. It was found in digging a well, near Battle, in Suffex, and was then filled with small shells. It is of cast brass, and bears the same proportion to the cuirass as delineated: it is now the property of Mr. Rawle. A similar trumpet is engraved in Montfaucon's Roman Antiquities.

FIG. 4. An ancient brass sword, found in the Severn near Gloucester, now in the possession of Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq. It is drawn on the same scale as the other objects in the plate.

#### PLATE XIV.

FIG. 1. An ancient suit of bright armour, exhibited in the Tower of London, as the armour of the famous De Courcy. The helmet in different positions has been before shewn.

FIG. 2. A pouldron and garde-brass, avant-brass or vambrace belonging to the suit of the Duke of Monmouth, the helmet of which has been represented in different positions, plate 11, fig. 3 and 4.

#### PLATE XV.

A CORCELET or suit of bright harquebuss armour from the Tower, the head-piece a morion.

#### PLATE XVI.

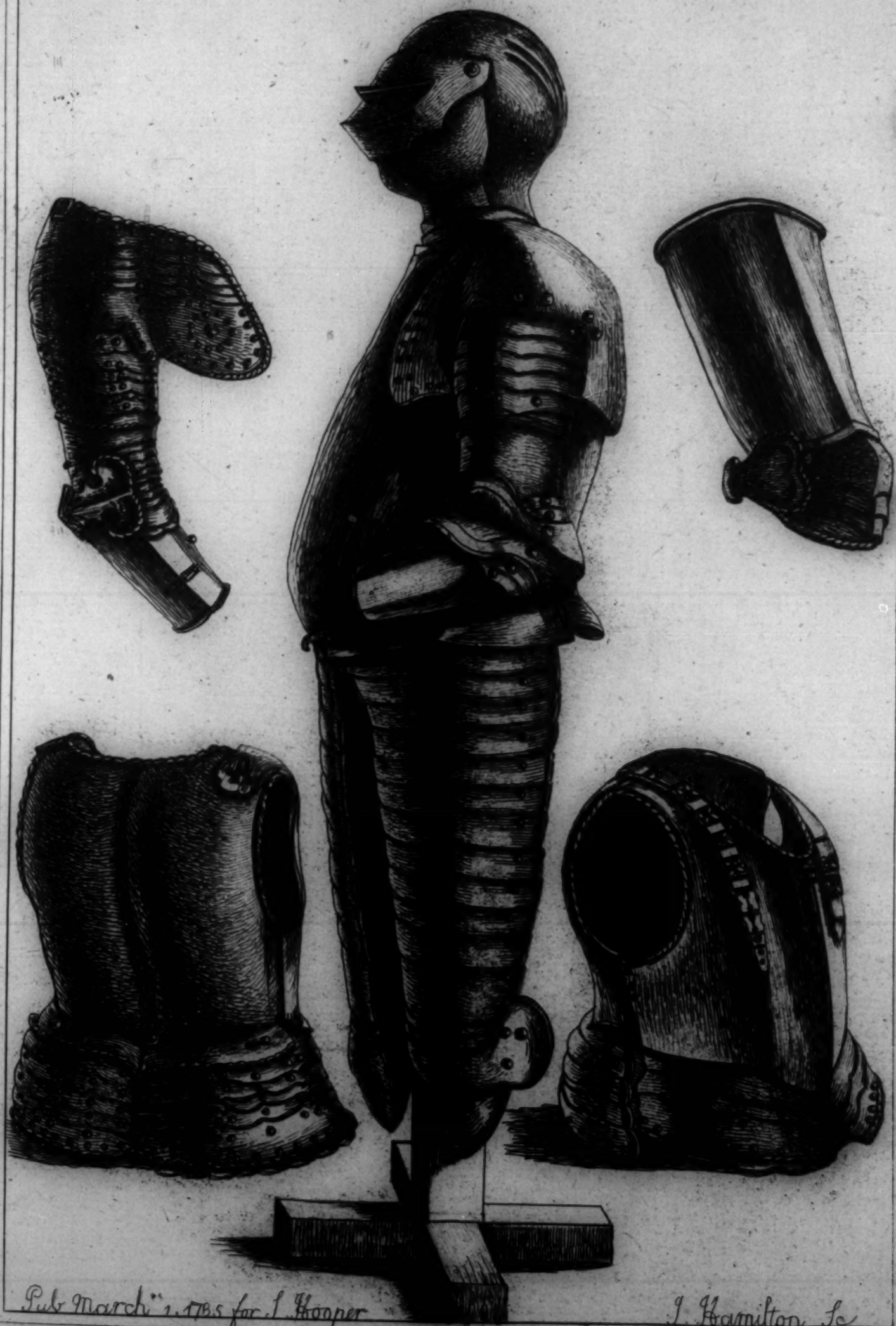
A SUIT of horseman's armour, such as was worn about the time of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth, drawn from a suit in the horse armory, in the Tower of London.

#### PLATE XVII.

THE figures 1 and 2 both represent the same suit, which is in the Tower, the helmet is an open one. On the right side of the cuirass



Pl. 14



Pub March 1. 1785 for J. Hooper

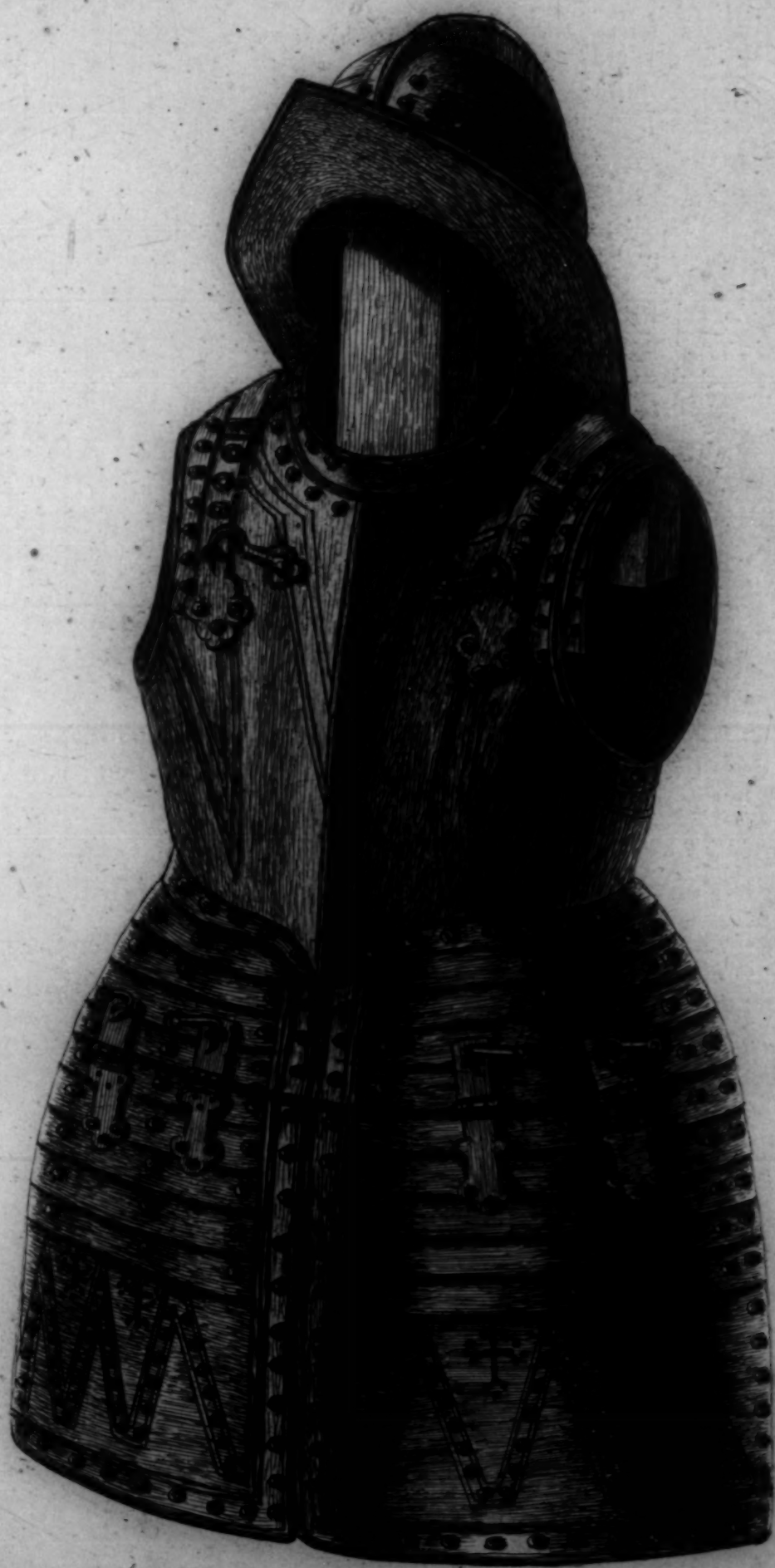
J. Hamilton Sc







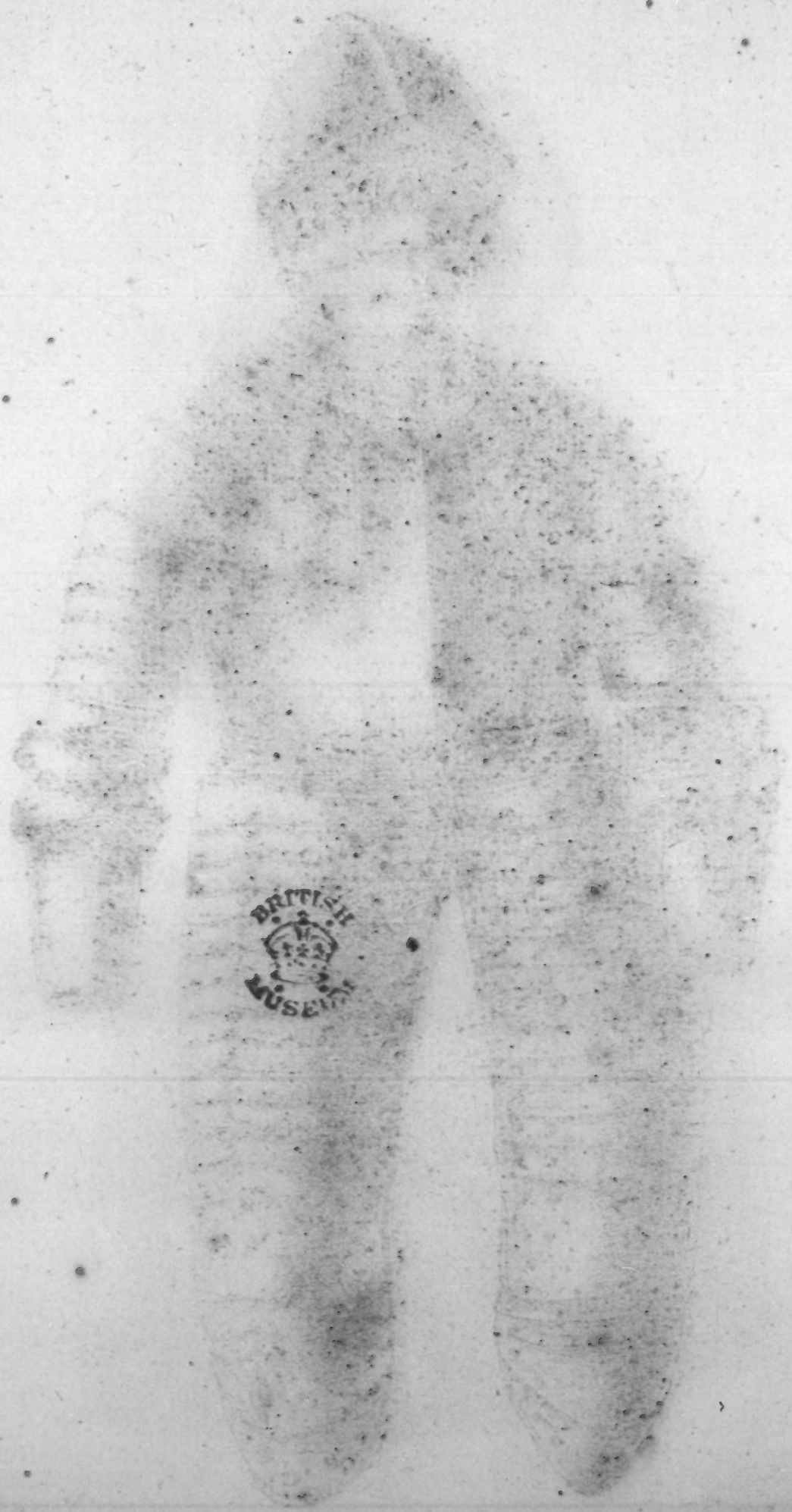
Pl 15



Pub March 1. 1785 for J. Hooper

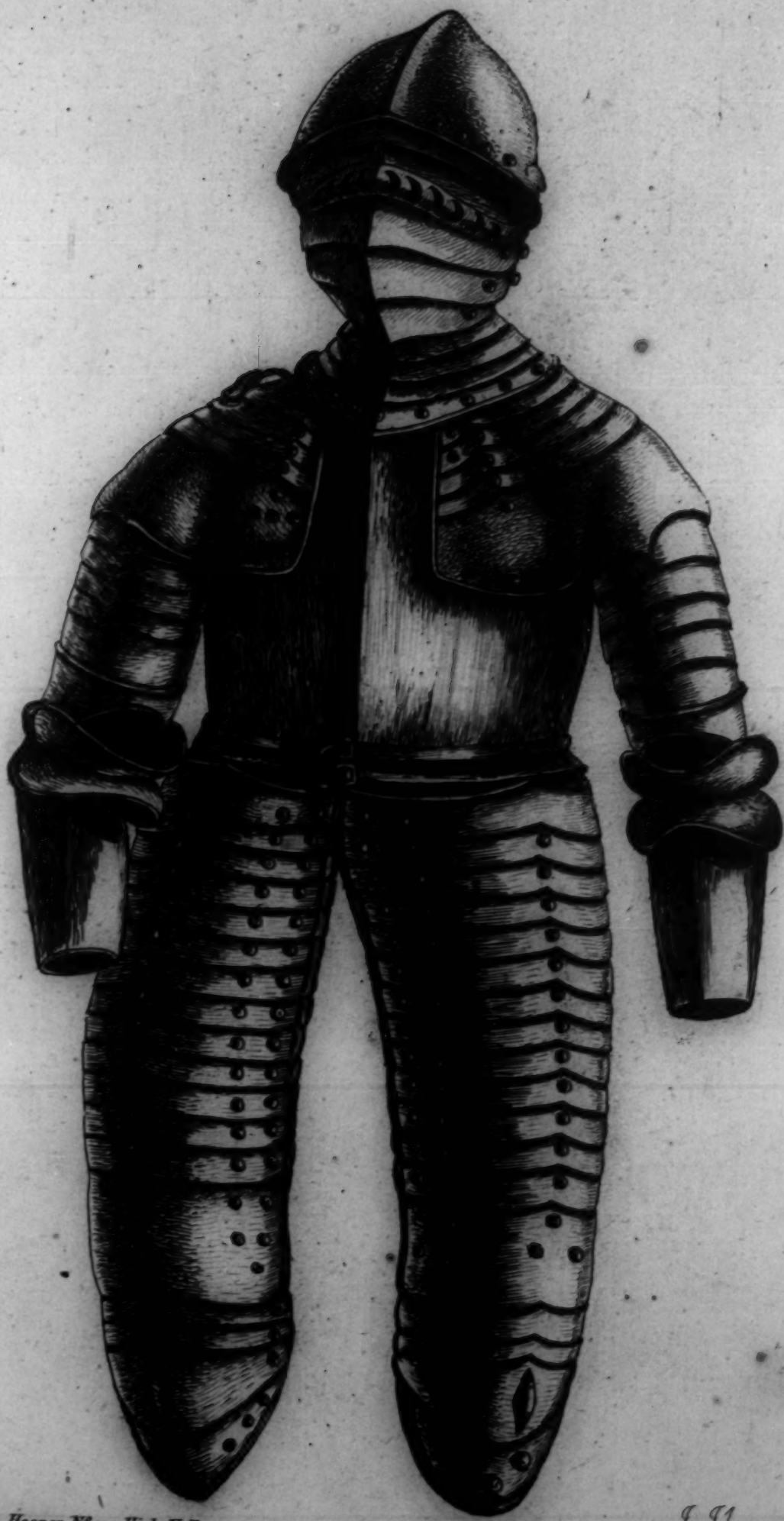
J. Hamilton Sc







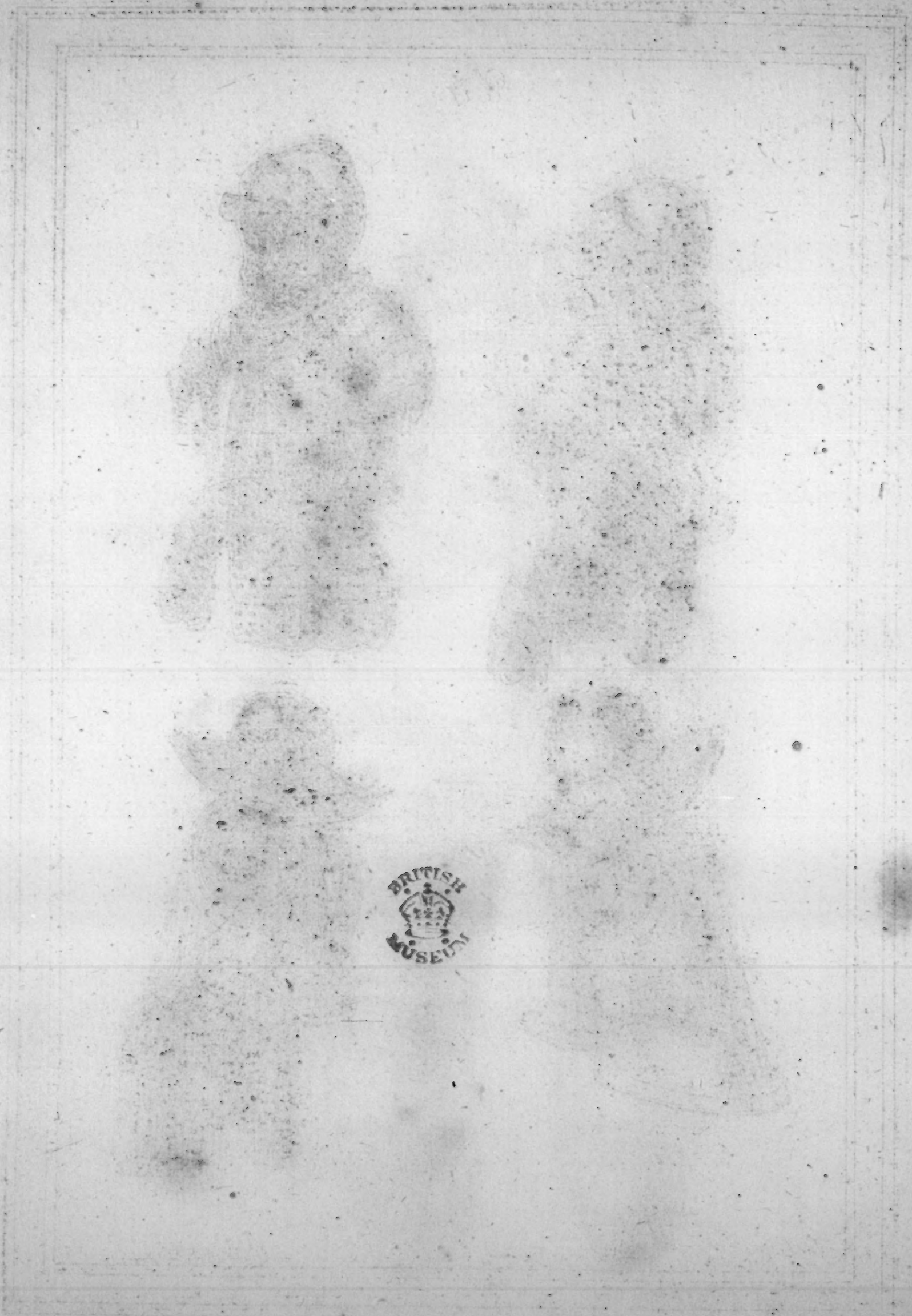
P16



Pub. May 1. 1785. by S. Hooper. N<sup>o</sup> 211. High-Holborn.

J. Hamilton. Sc.







Pl 17

1



2



3



4



Pub March 1. 1785 for J. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc.

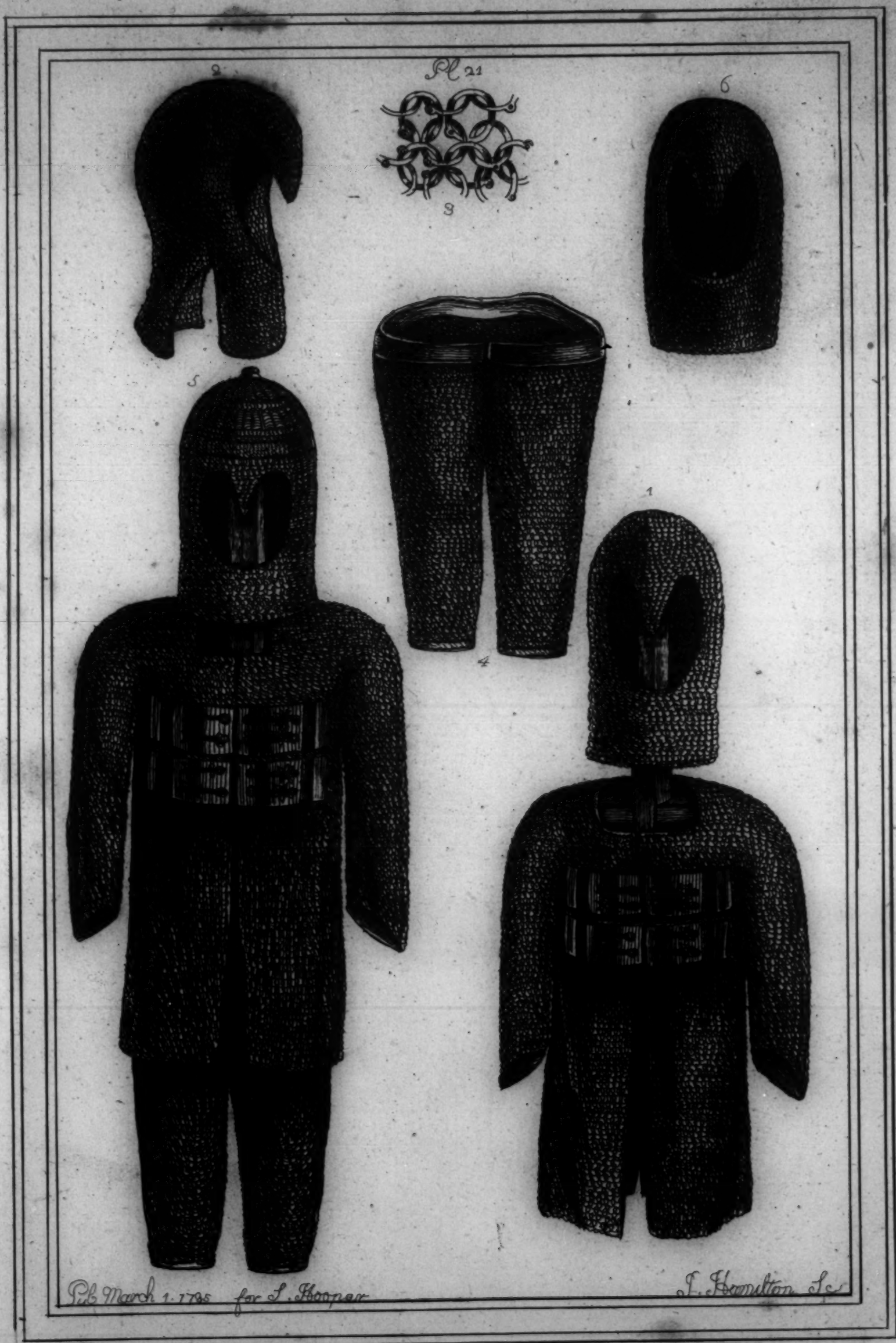








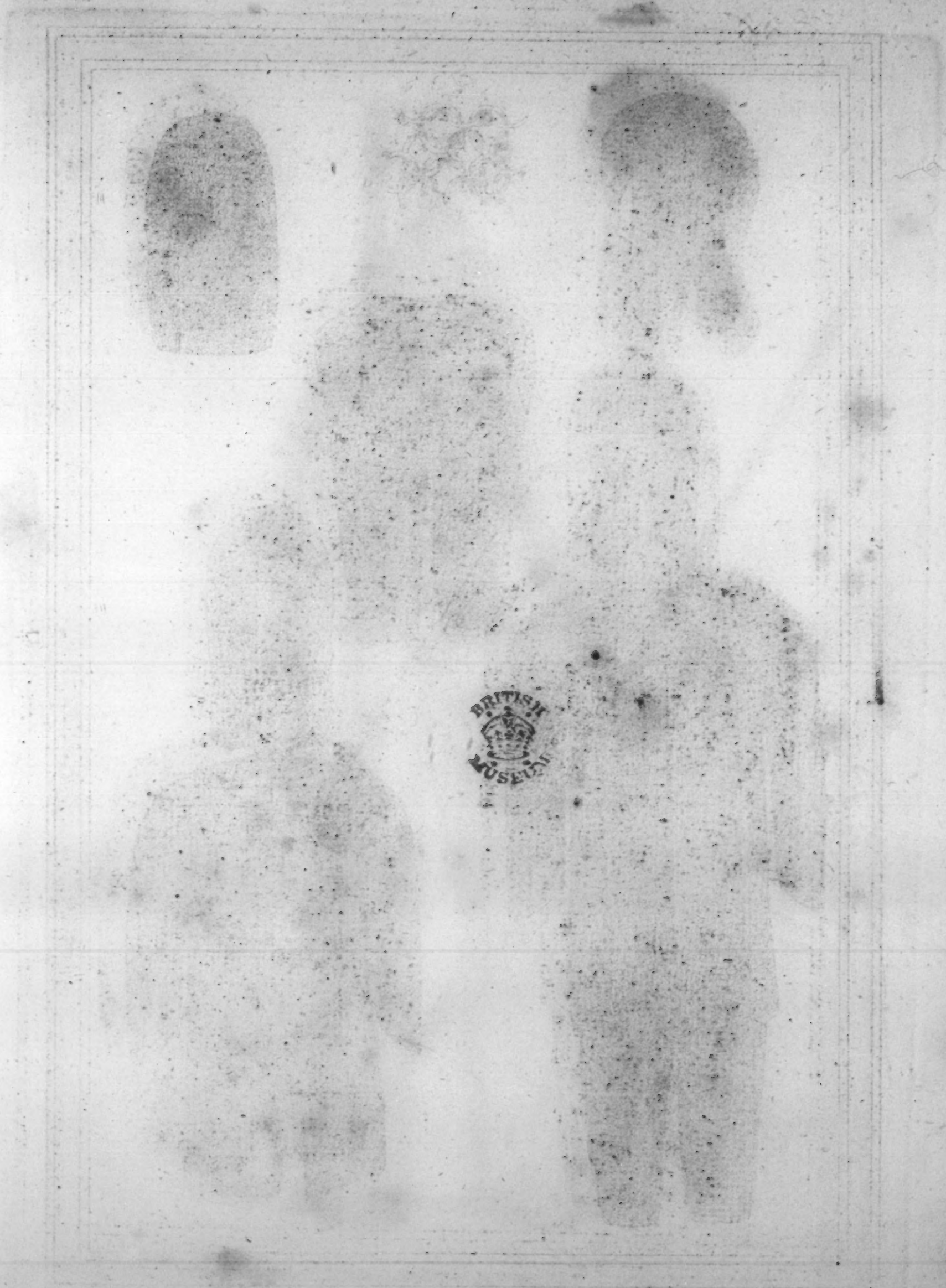




Pl March 1. 1795 for L. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc.



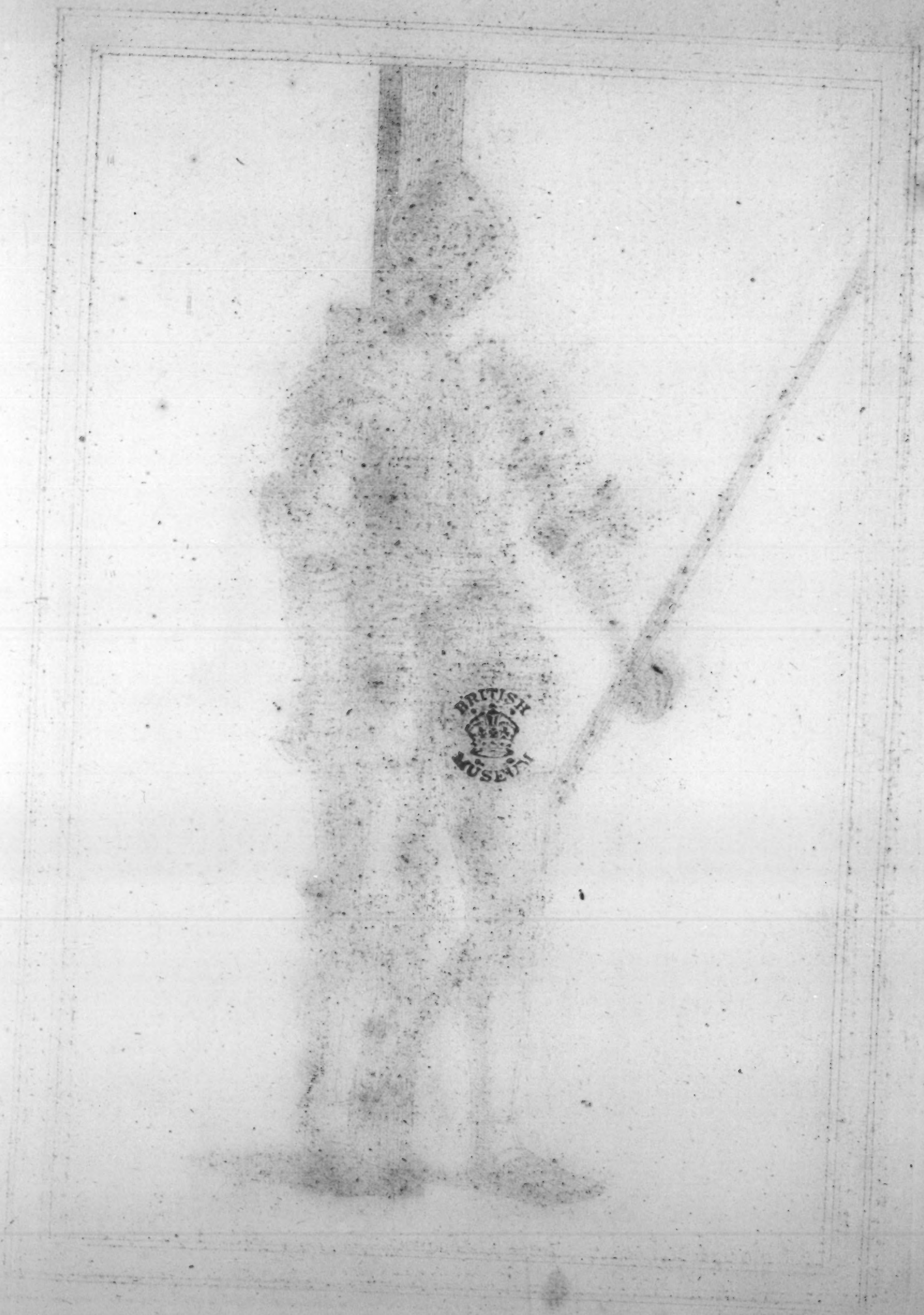


BRITISH  
MUSEUM





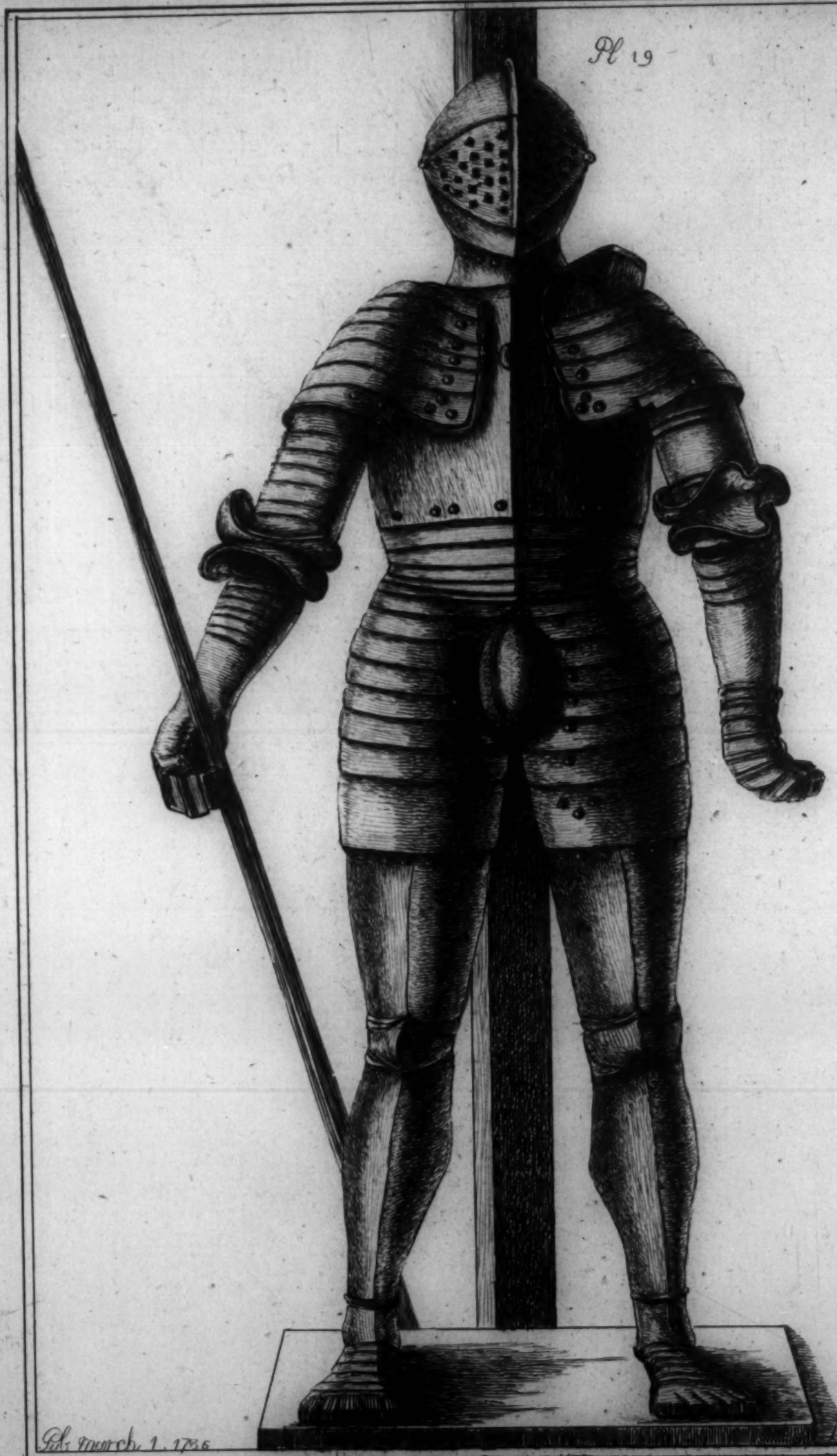




BRITISH  
MUSEUM



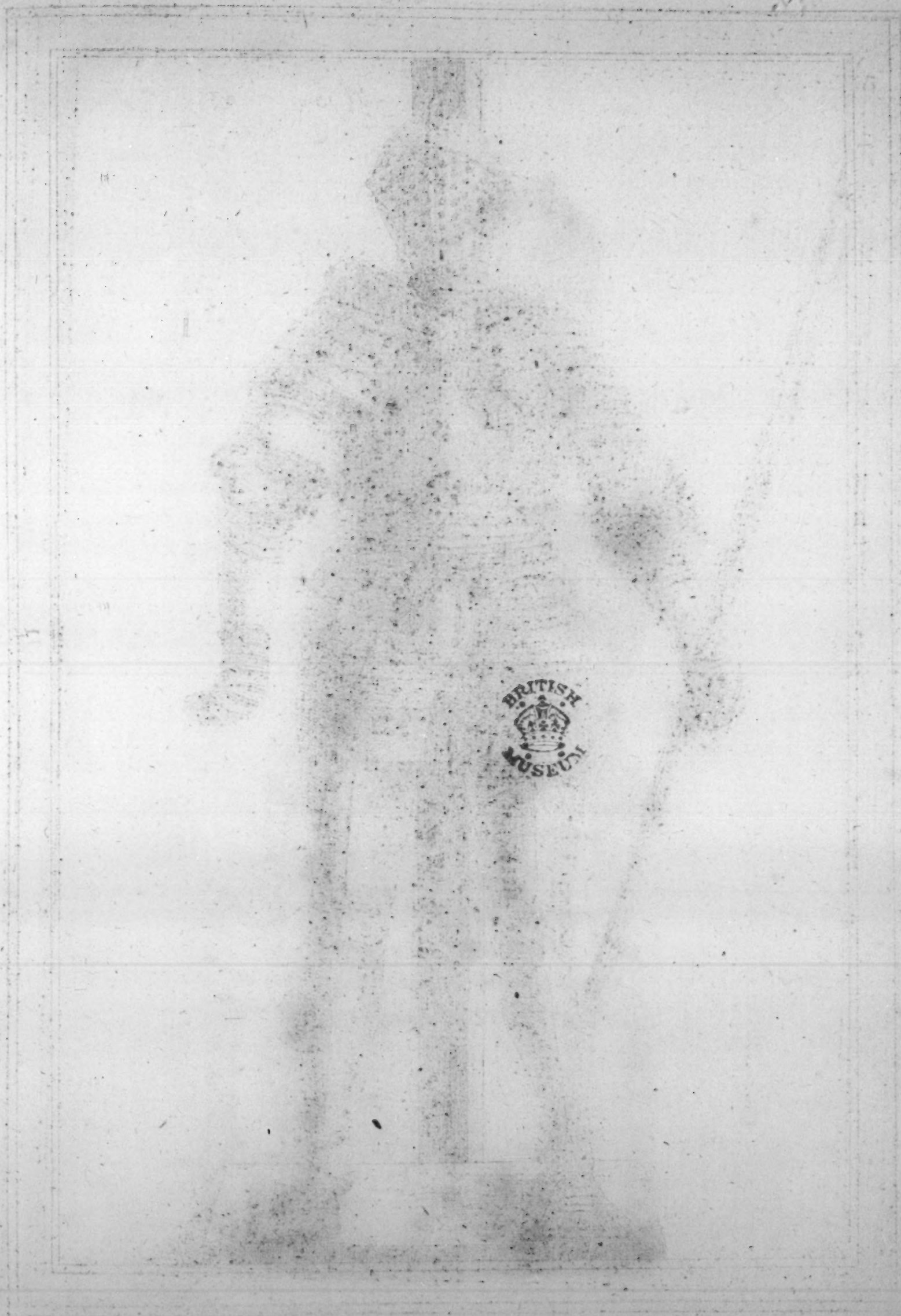
Pl 19



Ed. march. 1. 1756

L. Hamilton Sc.

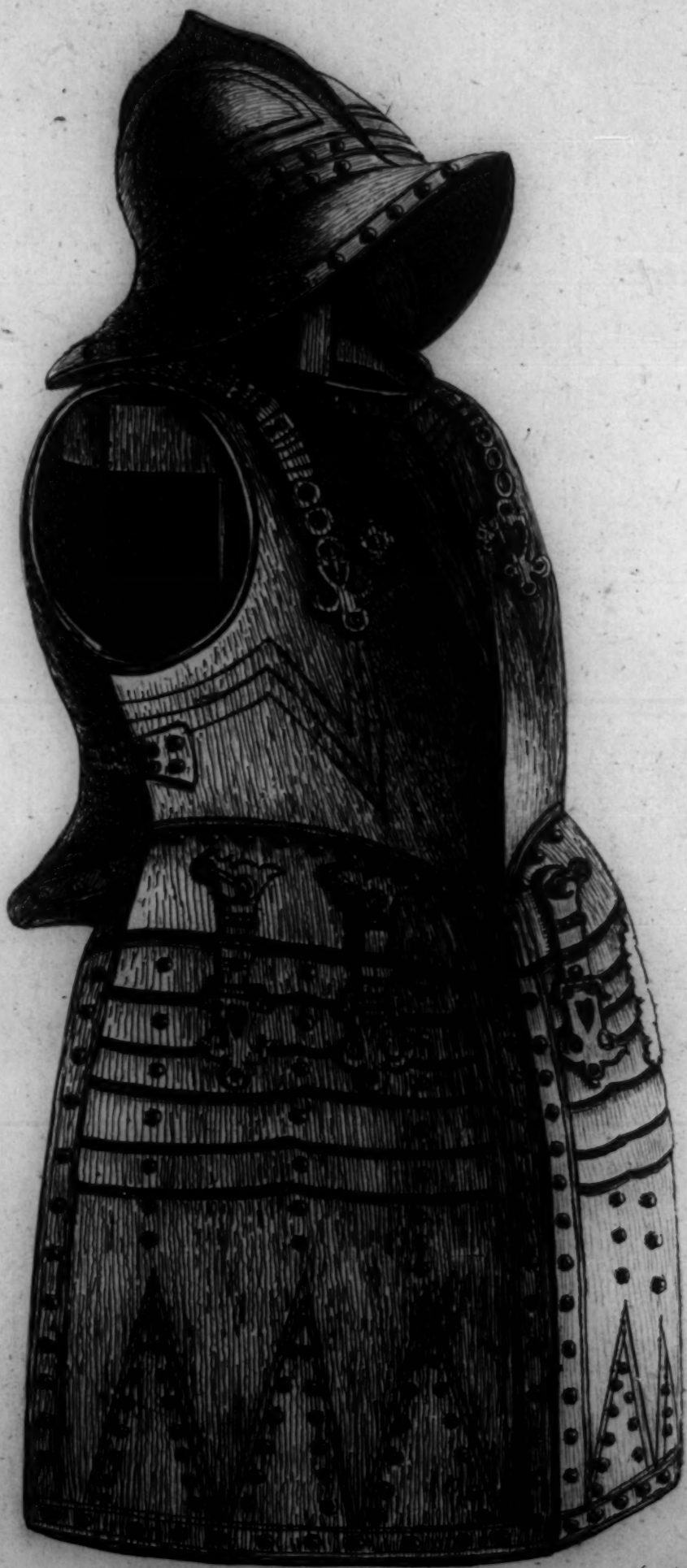




BRITISH  
MUSEUM



Pl 18



Pub March 1. 1785 for J. Cooper

J. Hamilton Sc.



## OF THE PLATES.

vii

is part of a lance rest, which by the inversion of the object in printing, here appears on the left.

FIG. 3. A suit of harquebuss armour.

FIG. 4. Another suit of the same denomination, with long tassets to cover the thighs, the originals of both are in the Tower.

### PLATE XVIII.

A suit of black morion or harquebuss armour.

### PLATE XIX.

A suit of armour made for King Henry VIII. when he was but eighteen years of age. It is rough from the hammer, the joints in the hands, arms, knees and feet, move with amazing facility.

### PLATE XX.

THE same suit viewed from a different point.

N. B. The originals of plate 18 and 19, both in the Tower.

### PLATE XXI.

THIS plate exhibits two ancient suits of mail, in the museum of Mr. Richard Green, of Litchfield, the rings are nearly of the size delineated, fig. 3, but at the extremities of the arms, and lower parts of the skirts are of smaller wire than those of the shoulders, back, &c. every ring is drilled and rivetted. On the breast and back are a set of plates; on those of the breast are clasps to make them fast, by means of a leather strap, the whole coat being open before. The hood or cap is composed of rings similar to those of the coat, but the crown or upper part, has a set of thin narrow plates, diverging from a center or knob on the top of the head, best expressed in the suit marked 5, which is more complete than the former, by having hose or trowsers.

LENGTH of the suit, fig. 1, from the top of the hood to the bottom of the skirts, 4 feet, 3 inches.

LENGTH



LENGTH of the suit, fig. 5, from the top of the cap or hood, to the bottom of the skirts, four feet four inches; from thence to the bottom of the hose or trowsers twenty-one inches. The waistband of the hose is in breadth about two inches and a half, it is of coarse linen, and covered with a dark coloured silk; instead of buttons it is fastened by two leather straps. The buttons of the hose are bound with silk ferret or ribband. The weight of the cap or hood, fig. 5, is three pounds eight ounces: that of the coat twenty two pounds eight ounces: the trowsers thirteen pounds: weight of the whole suit thirty-nine pounds. The profile of the hood, fig. 2, shews the particular construction of the neck.

## P L A T E XXH.

THIS suit according to the account given by the warders of the Tower, was the armour of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. It seems made for a man of gigantic size. The projection of the cuirass is so constructed as to tend to a point over the breast, which gives it a singular appearance, but was an admirable contrivance to divert the thrust of a lance, by causing it to glance off on one side. On the shoulders are the pass guards mentioned in the description of the different pieces of tilting armour.

## P L A T E XXIII.

FIG. 1. A suit of tilting armour from the Tower, with the defence called the grand guard, and the lance rest.

FIG. 2. The helmet and grand guard, on a larger scale, and in a different point of view.

FIG. 3. The breast-piece of a cuirass.

## P L A T E XXIV.

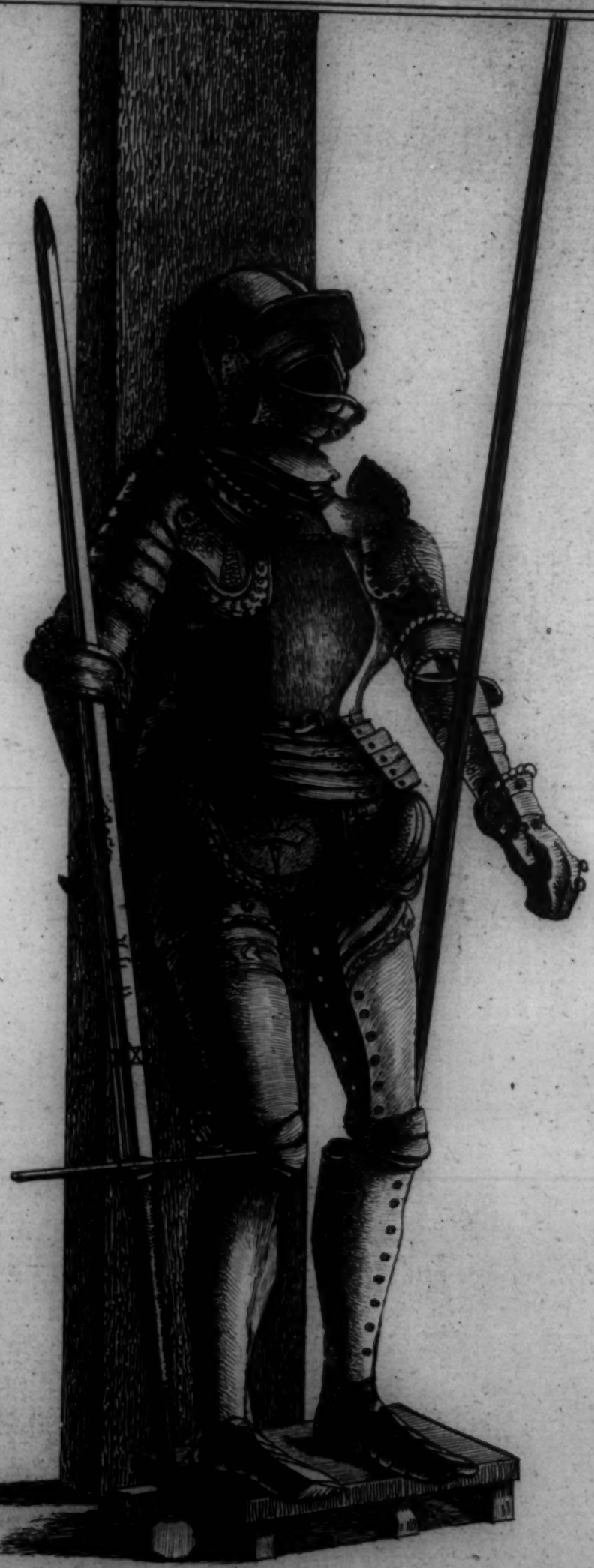
CONSISTS of chanfrons, champfrein or shaffrons for barded horses.

FIG. 4 and 5 are different views of the same shaffron, which from the device of the bear and ragged staff, on the plate in the center, appears to have belonged to the Warwick family.

FIG.



Pl 22



Pub March 1. 1785 for L. Hooper

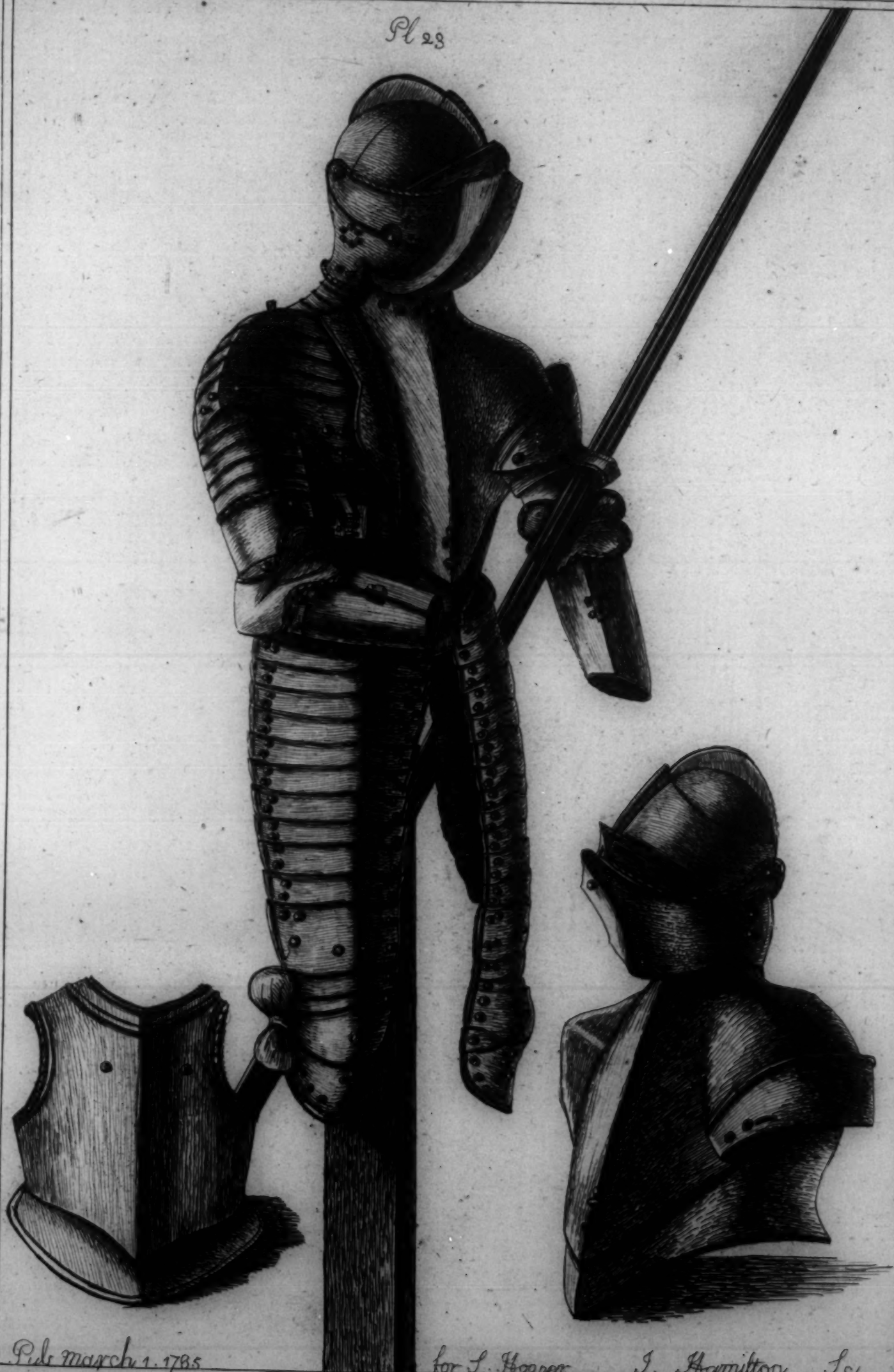
J. Hamilton Sc.







Pl 28



Publ March 1. 1785

for L. Hooper

J. Hamilton

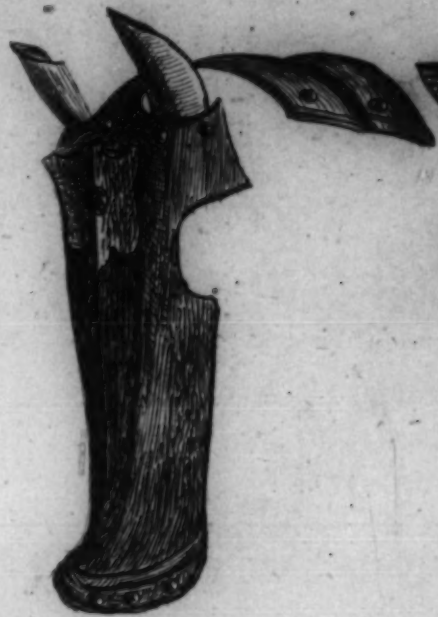
Sc.







Pl. 24



Pls March 1. 1795 for L. Hooper

L. Handston

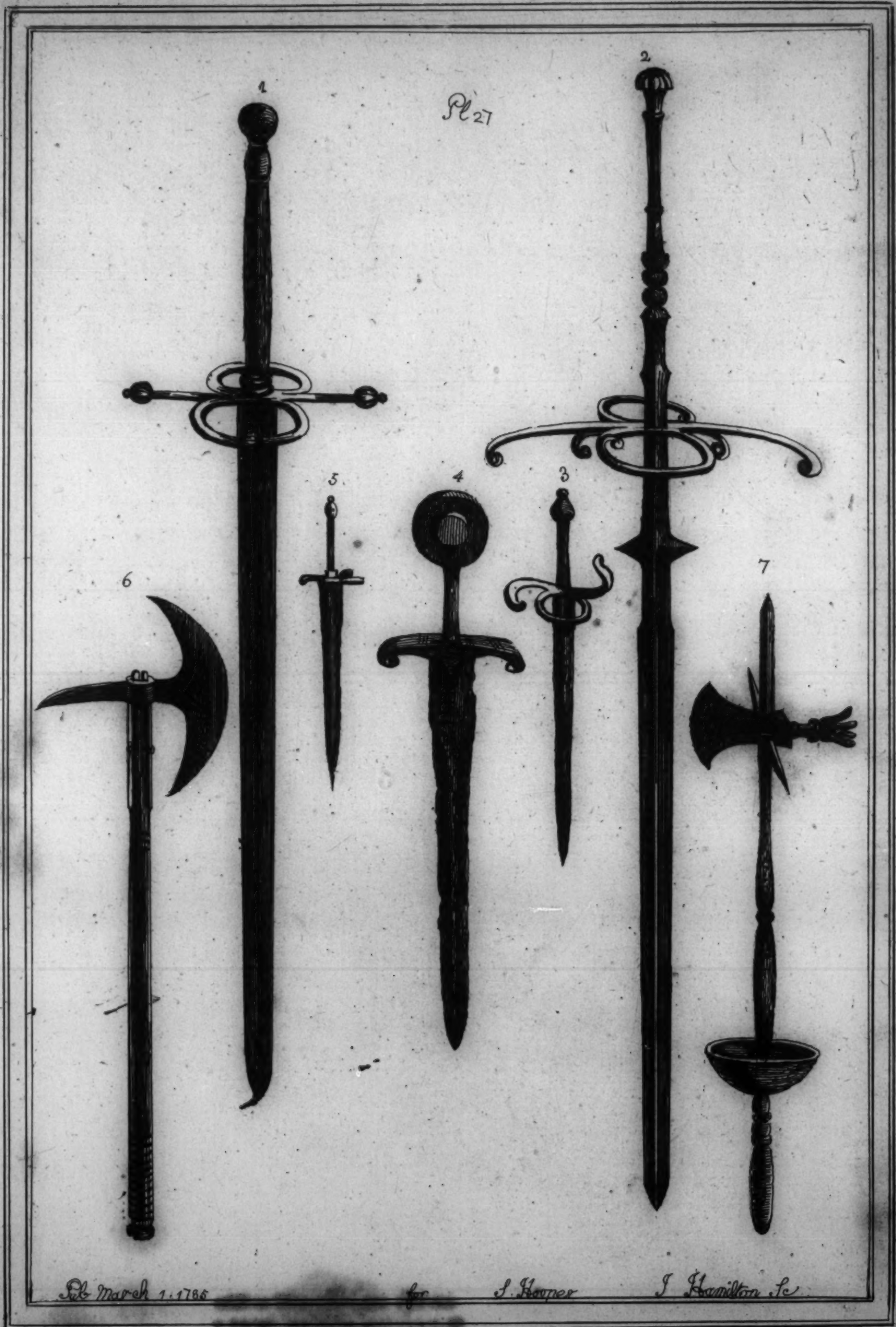




















Pub March 1, 1785 for

J. Harper

J. Hamilton Sc







P 25



Pub March 1. 1785

for J. Hooper

J. Hamilton sc.



# OF THE PLATES.

ix

## PLATE XXV.

THE armed knight here represented is taken from the figure of King Edward III. in the horse armory in the Tower of London; as is also the war saddle; but the chafron, criniere, poitrinal and buttock piece of the horse, are drawn from other originals in that place. The horse was drawn by Mr. Gilpin.

## PLATE XXVI.

FIG. 1. A helmet and brigandine.

FIG. 2. An iron greave or armour for the leg.

FIG. 3. One of the gauntlets belonging to the suit of John of Gaunt.

FIG. 4. A long armed gauntlet of iron, the inside of the hand, gloved with buff leather.

FIG. 5. A gorget.

FIG. 6. An iron mace. N.B. The hole through the handle for passing a thong or ring for the convenience of carriage, could not be seen in this view.

FIG. 7. An antique Pryck spur of iron, in the collection of Captain Robson.

ALL the different articles except the spur, are drawn from the originals in the Tower of London.

## PLATE XXVII.

FIG. 1. An ancient two-handed sword, kept in the castle of Rochester, Kent; supposed to have been a sword of state; length of the sword, the handle included, five feet and half an inch; length of the blade, three feet six inches; breadth of ditto near the hilt, three inches; near the point, two inches and a quarter: weight, seven pounds and a half. When found, the remains of some gilding was distinguishable on the pommel and cross.

b

FIG.



FIG. 2. An ancient two-handed sword, kept among other old weapons in the town-hall at Canterbury, anno 1776. Length of the handle, the gripe of which was covered with black leather, two feet; length of the blade, four feet two inches; breadth of the blade, &c. in the proportion here delineated.

FIG. 3. The dagger belonging to it.

FIG. 4 and 5. A sword and dagger digged up at Sutton, at Hone in Kent, formerly a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, many of whom were buried in the chapel there. Mr. Hafted, author of the History of Kent, in causing a cellar to be made, found two bodies in armour, with a sword and dagger lying by them: the armour was a helmet, back and breast-piece with cuiffets for the thighs. The length of the sword, blade, and handle, two feet ten inches; length of the blade, two feet; the pommel seems to have been gilt. On the blade was this inscription, I. N. R. I. Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.

FIG. 6. A kind of battle-ax, in the collection of Captain Robson of Chelsea.

FIG. 7. Another battle-ax, in the same collection.

N. B. ALL the weapons of this plate are drawn on the same scale.

#### PLATE XXVIII.

FIG. 1. An ancient sword-blade halbert, in the collection of Mr. Cotton, F.R.S.

FIG. 2. An ancient brown bill, anno 1776, kept in the Town-hall at Canterbury; it was mounted on a staff seven feet long, with a pointed ferril of iron at the end.

FIG. 3. An ancient sword-blade halbert, in the collection of Captain Robson; its staff, which was once covered with green velvet, measures five feet six inches.

FIG. 4. A Lochaber-ax, mounted on a staff five feet long.

FIG. 5. An antique sword-blade halbert, in the collection of Captain Robson, supposed of the time of Henry VII.

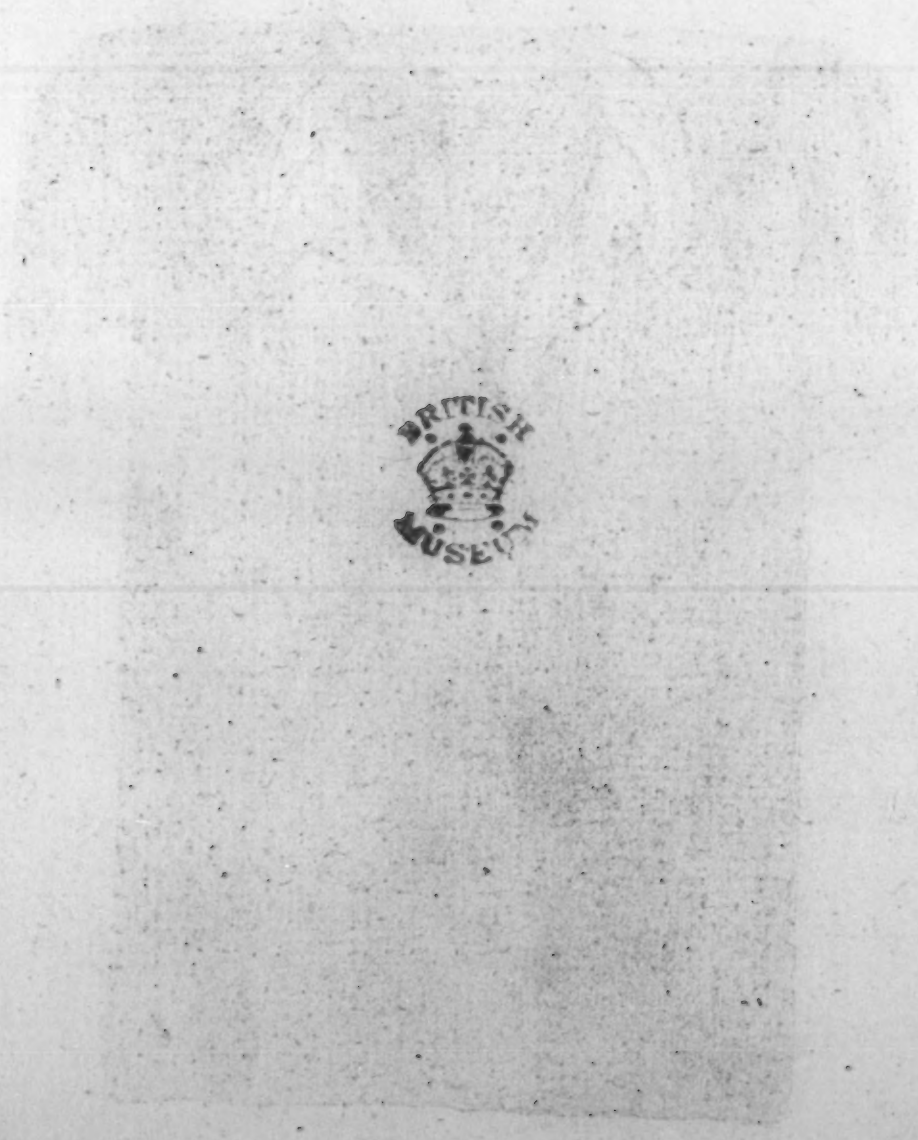
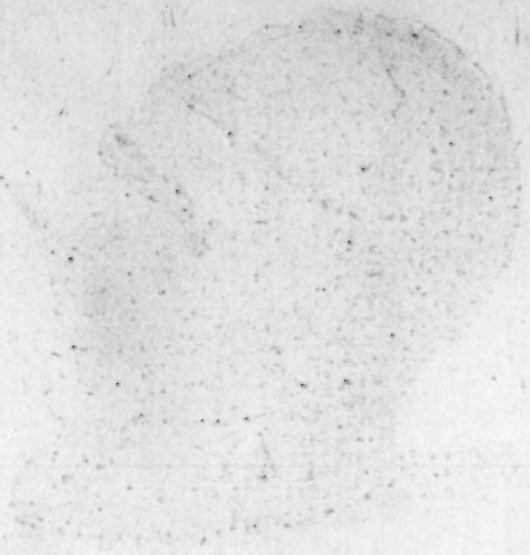
FIG.





Pub March 1865 for J. Knappe J. Hamilton Sc.



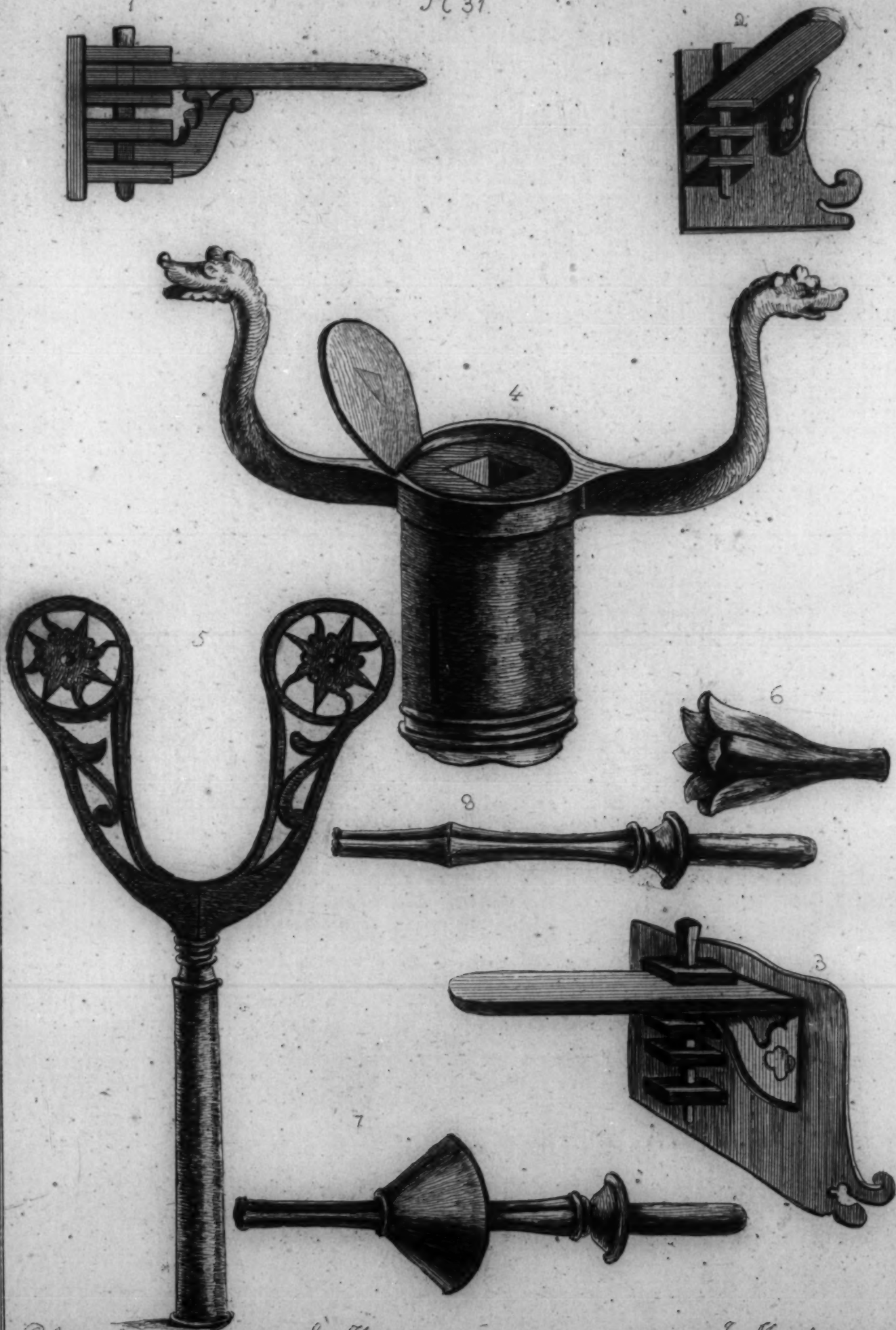








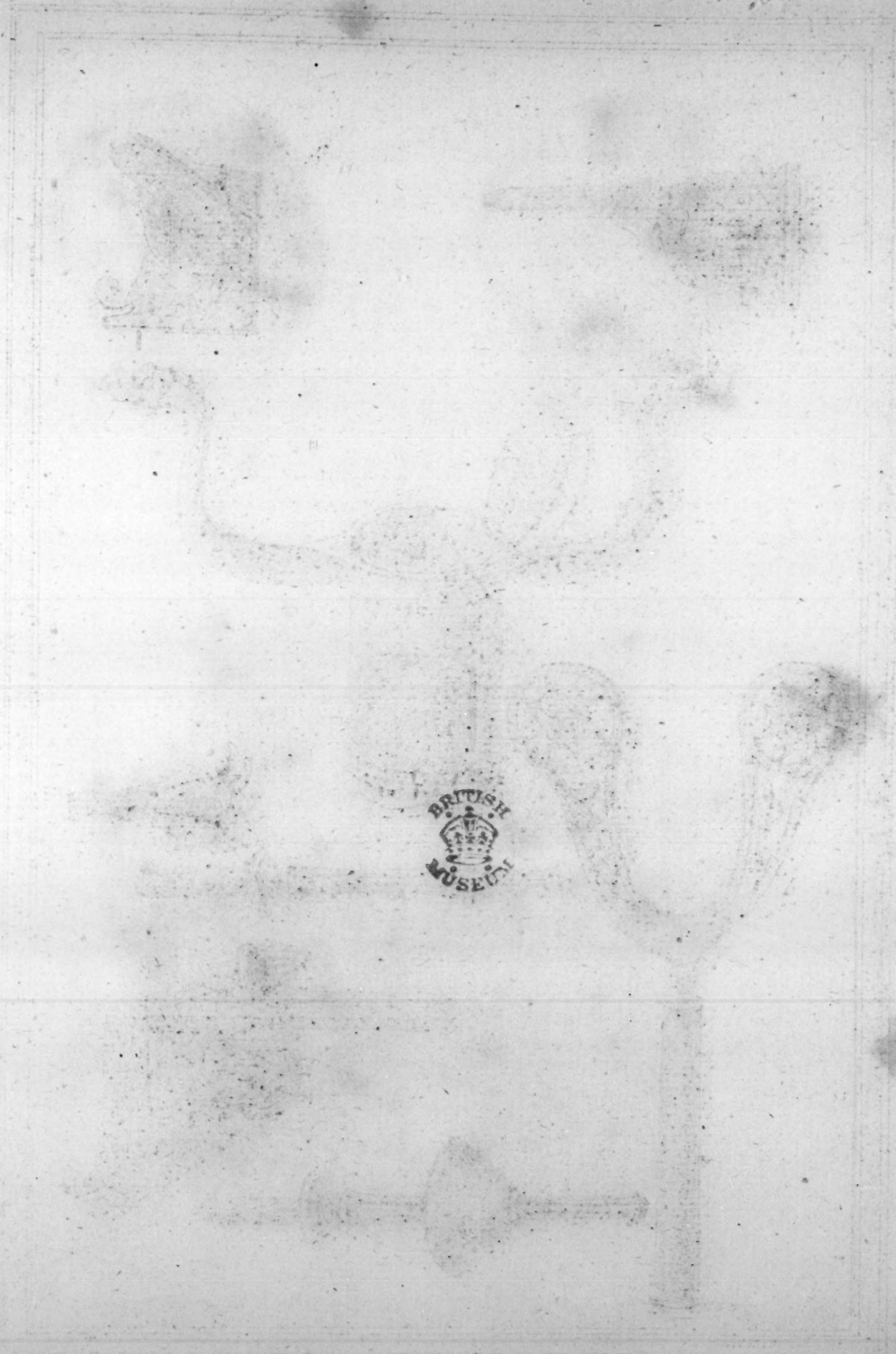
Pl 31



Pub March 1. 1786 for S. Hopper

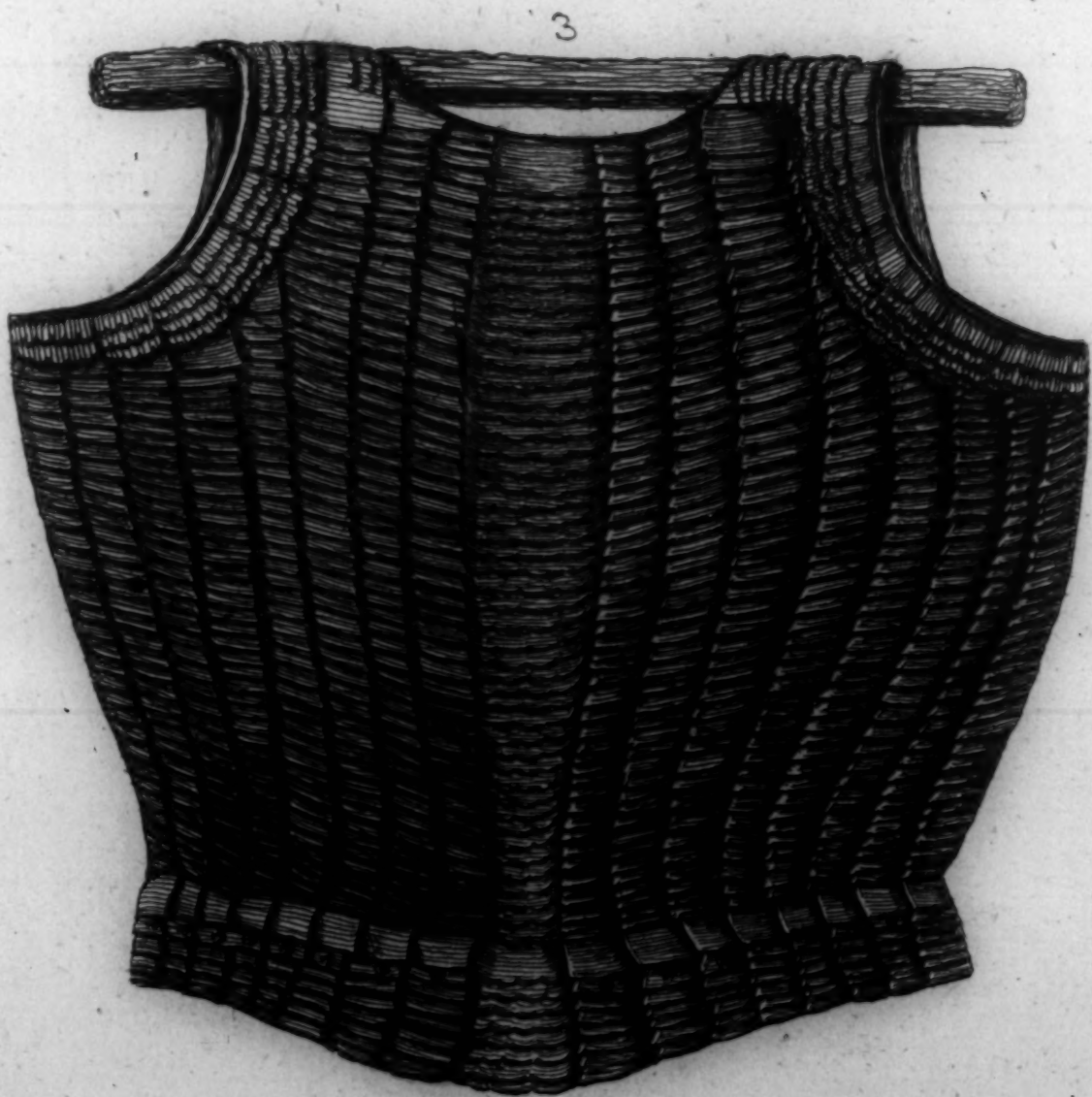
J. Hamilton Sc







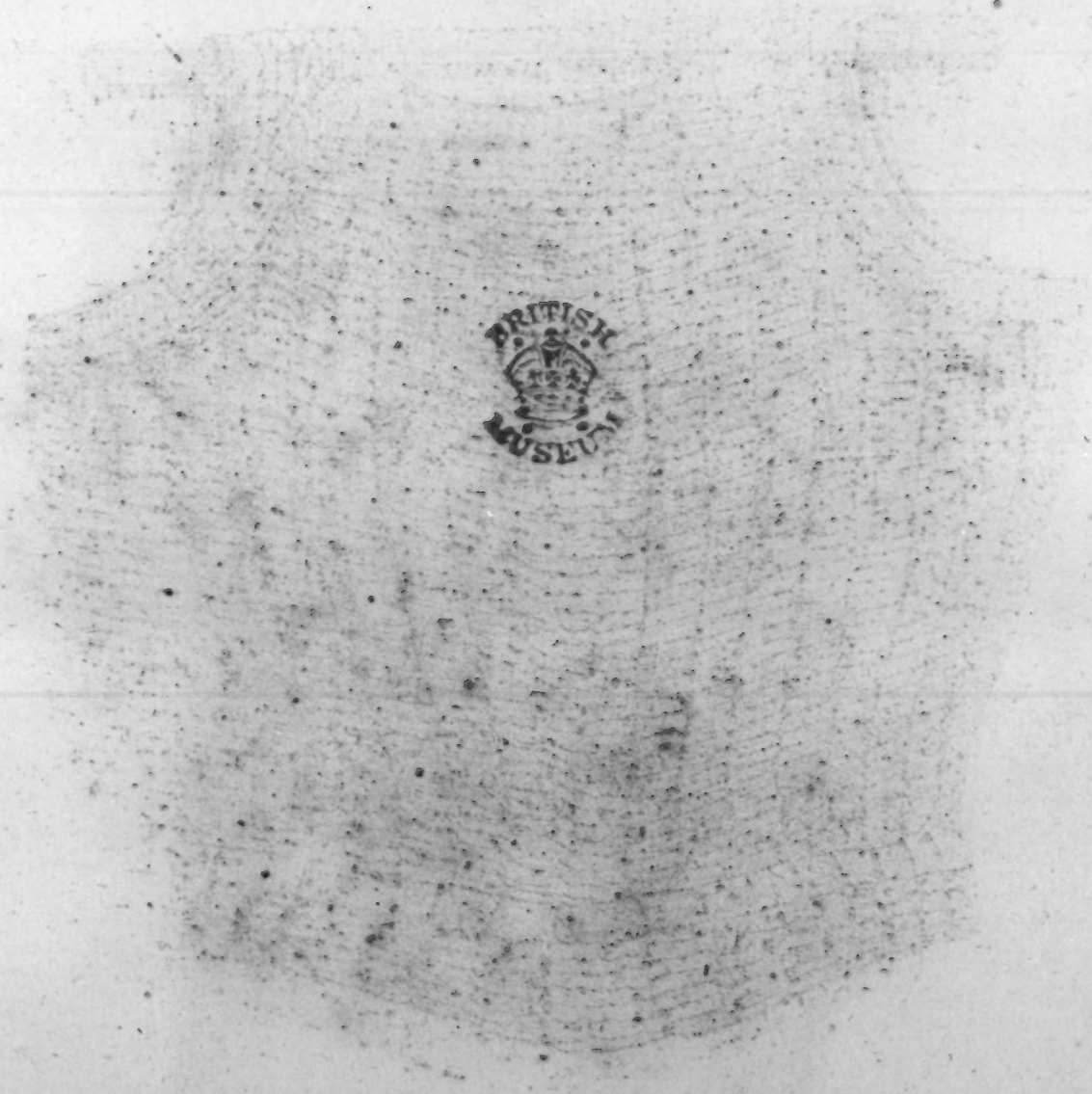
Pl 30



Pub March 1. 1785 for J. Cooper

J. Hamilton Sc









Pl March 1 1786 for J. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc



FIG. 6. An ancient bill.

FIG. 7. A hand bill, in the collection of Mr. Cotton. It is hung round with small bells, probably a contrivance to frighten horses.

FIG. 8. A bill dugged up at Battefield, near Shrewsbury; in the possession of Mr. Dodd, the comedian. It is mounted on a staff about six feet long.

PLATE XXIX.

FIG. 1 and 2. Two views of a singular helmet, in the Tower.

FIG. 3. A curious antique Pryck spur, in the collection of John Fenn, Esq; F. A. S. The drawing of which was made by him, and kindly communicated to me.

FIG. 4. A shirt of chain mail, in the collection of curiosities at Don Saltero's coffee-house, Chelsea.

PLATE XXX.

FIG. 1 and 2. A helmet found in Bosworth-field, now in the collection of Captain Robson.

FIG. 3. A cuirass, said to have belonged to King Henry VIII. It consists of small laminæ of metal fixed on leather, which yield to any motion of the body by sliding over each other.—The original is at Don Saltero's coffee-house.

PLATE XXXI.

FIG. 1. Section of a lance rest, drawn from the original in the Tower of London.

FIG. 2. The same seen above the eye.

FIG. 3. The same viewed beneath the eye.

FIG. 4. The head of a musquet rest, late in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Gostling. A tuck issued from the square hole seen in the center, which was covered by a valve, in this view lifted up. It was intended to keep off the enemy's horse, whilst the musquetteer

was



was loading, his rest was for that purpose stuck down before him, the point of the tuck sloping towards the breast of the horse.

FIG. 5. A musket rest taken out of the Thames, at Windsor, now in the collection of Captain Robson.

FIG. 6. A coronel or crownel, used for the head of a tilt staff or lance.

FIG. 7. Part of the staff and handle of a tilt staff or tilting lance, the larger conical plate, is called the van plat, or avant plat, and was meant to protect the hand; the lesser conical projection is called the burr, designed to prevent the hand from slipping backwards.

FIG. 8. The same staff without the van plat.

#### PLATE XXXII.

FIVE Venetian helmets, drawn from the originals in the armory at Venice, by that ingenious artist Mr. Miller.

#### PLATE XXXIII.

FIG. 1 and 2. Different views of a head-piece, being part of a suit of armour of the time of King Charles I. belonging to Mr. Coffway, R. A.

FIG. 3. The same with the back, breast, tassets, and pouldron.

FIG. 4. An ancient pertuisan, in the possession of Mr. Miller.

FIG. 5. A sword belonging to Mr. Rawle, the hilt of silver elaborately ornamented.

FIG. 6. A hammer of arms, from the Tower of London.

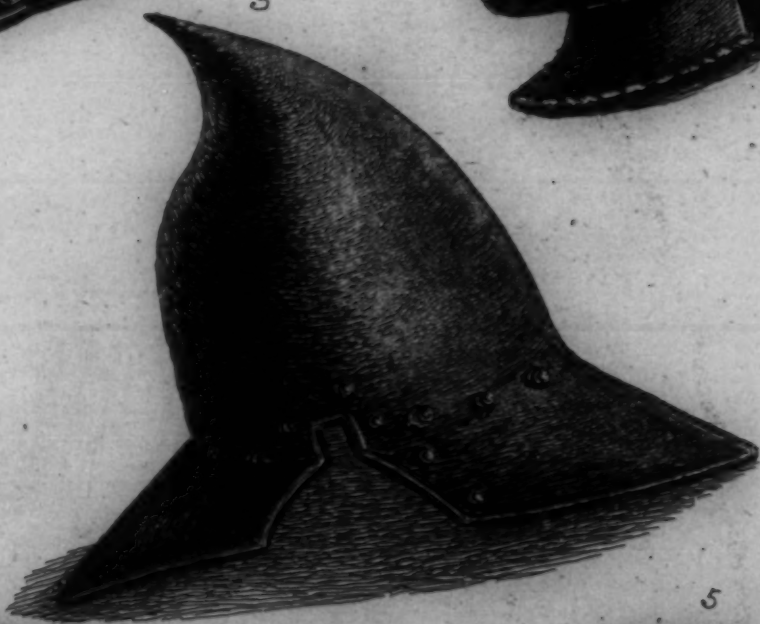
#### PLATE XXXIV.

FIG. 1. A concave Roundel, in the collection of Mr. Green of Lichfield, Staffordshire, to whom I am obliged for the drawing. It is thirteen inches diameter, made of wood covered with leather, and an iron plate decorated with nails and mouldings; the boss or umbo projects four inches.

FIG.



N<sup>o</sup> 32



Pub. march 1. 1795 for J. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc









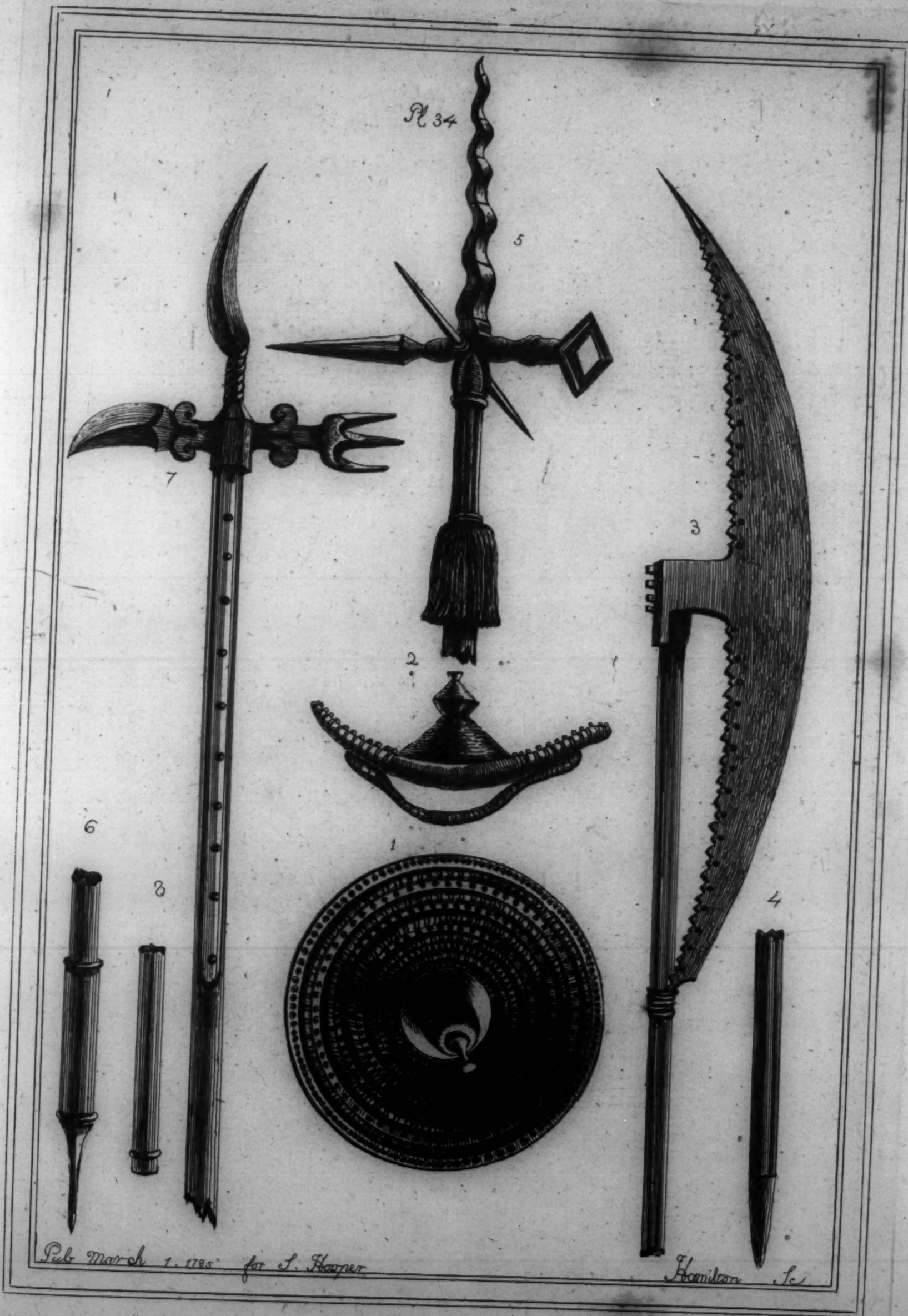
Pub March 1. 1785 for L. Cooper

J. Hamilton Sc











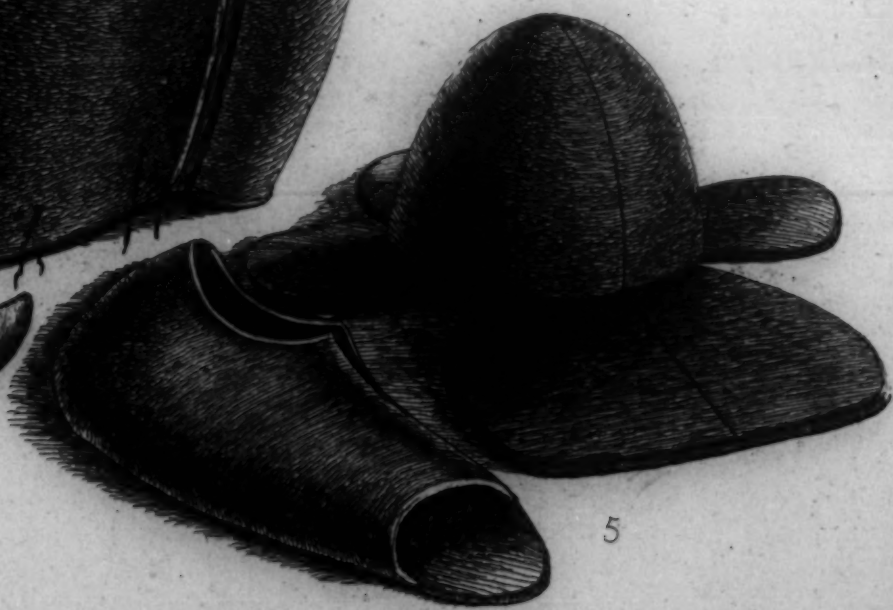
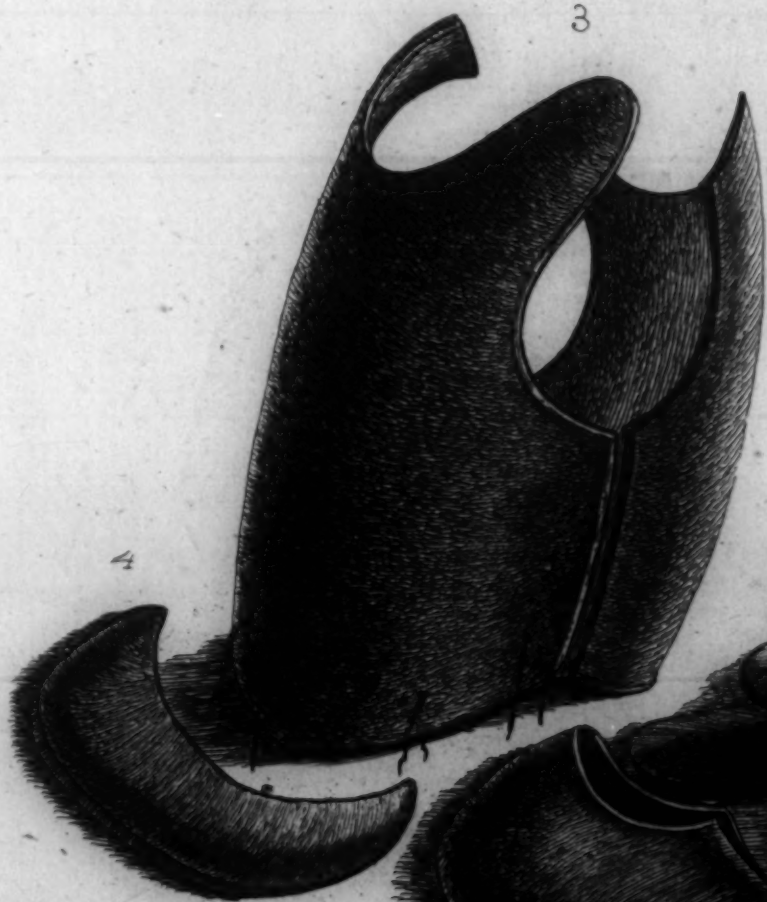
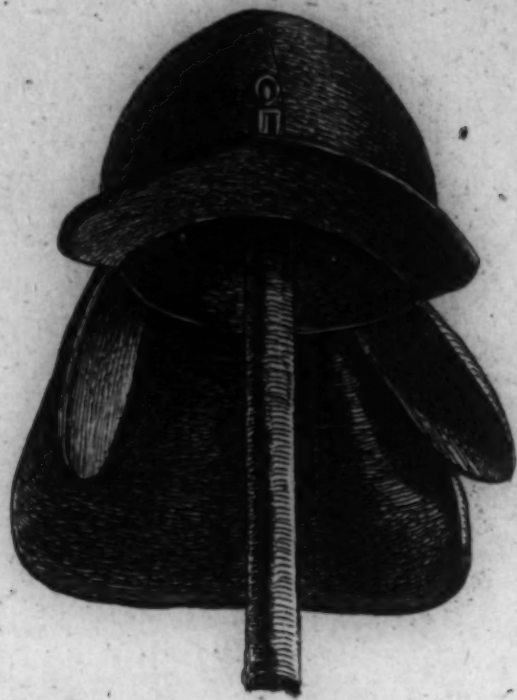
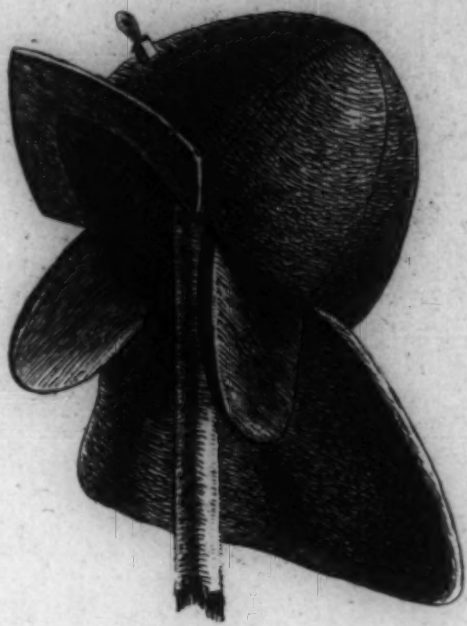








Pl 35



Pl March 1. 1785 for L. Kuper

J. Hamilton L.



FIG. 2. A section of the same.

FIG. 3. A battle ax, in the collection of Mr. Rawle.

FIG. 4. Its butt end and iron ferril, the staff on which it is fixed is octagonal, and measures five feet four inches.

FIG. 5. An ancient pole ax, late in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Gostling of Canterbury.

FIG. 6. Its butt end and ferril.

FIG. 7. A curious and ancient weapon in the possession of Colonel Ogle of Caulsey Park, Northumberland, used by some of his ancestors in the defence of the borders against the Scots.

FIG. 8. Its butt end. It is mounted on a staff seven feet long.

ALL these articles are drawn on the same scale.

## PLATE XXXV.

A CURIOUS suit of armour belonging to Mr. Cofway, of the age of King James, or Charles I. It is said to be tilting armour, but from the circumstance of having the back piece made strongly defensible, seems rather to have been intended for military service, as in tilting no strokes might have been levelled at the back, the whole is covered with a cinamon coloured silk, and is strongly quilted and stuffed; besides which, it seems strengthened either with jacked leather, or thin iron plates, sewed on in the nature of a brigandine. The head-piece has also an iron cap between the outside and lining, most probably this suit is what was called silk armour. A species often mentioned in history, and found in the inventory of ancient armories.

FIG. 1 and 2. The head-piece shewn in different points of view. Its weight three pounds thirteen ounces.

FIG. 3. The breast and back. Weight of the breast seven pounds fourteen ounces, the back six pounds thirteen ounces.

FIG. 4. The tasset or skirt, weight one pound five ounces.

FIG. 5. A covering for the left arm, curiously stuffed and quilted, intended to answer the use of a shield, weight two pounds three ounces.

FIG. 6. The head-piece displayed on the ground.



## P L A T E XXXVI.

A knight or man at arms completely armed and mounted, according to the fashion of the time of King Henry II. that is, with a hawkberk of plate, or scale mail, over which is his fur coat. On his head is one of those flat helmets shewn in plate 8, such as are represented on the great seals of our kings and ancient barons, about and before that period, as well as in diverse ancient paintings on glass, also on sepulchral monuments, particularly those in the Temple Church, London. In his right hand he carries a plain lance, that is a lance without avant plat, or burr, and on his left arm a triangular, or heater shield. The fore part of his legs are defended by iron plates called jambefons, his heels are armed with pryck spurs, and he sets on a war saddle, whose burrs and cantles are covered with steel.

His horse is completely barded, having a chafron of iron, a criniere, a poitrinal of plate mail, a buttock piece of jacked leather, which also covers his flanks.

## P L A T E XXXVII.

AN ancient concave roundel, late in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Gostling of Canterbury. It was a circle of one foot diameter, formed of three skins of leather, covered with a plate of iron, strengthened and decorated with ten concentric circles of brass nails, and secured within by three thin hoops of iron; the umbo, its spike included, projected five inches, it was hollow and stuffed with hair: the handle was of wood much decayed, and fastened by thin iron plates.

FIG. 1. Represents the back or inside of the roundel.

FIG. 2. Its front viewed obliquely.

FIG. 3. The section shewing its concavity and handle.

FIG. 4. The handle shewn separately.



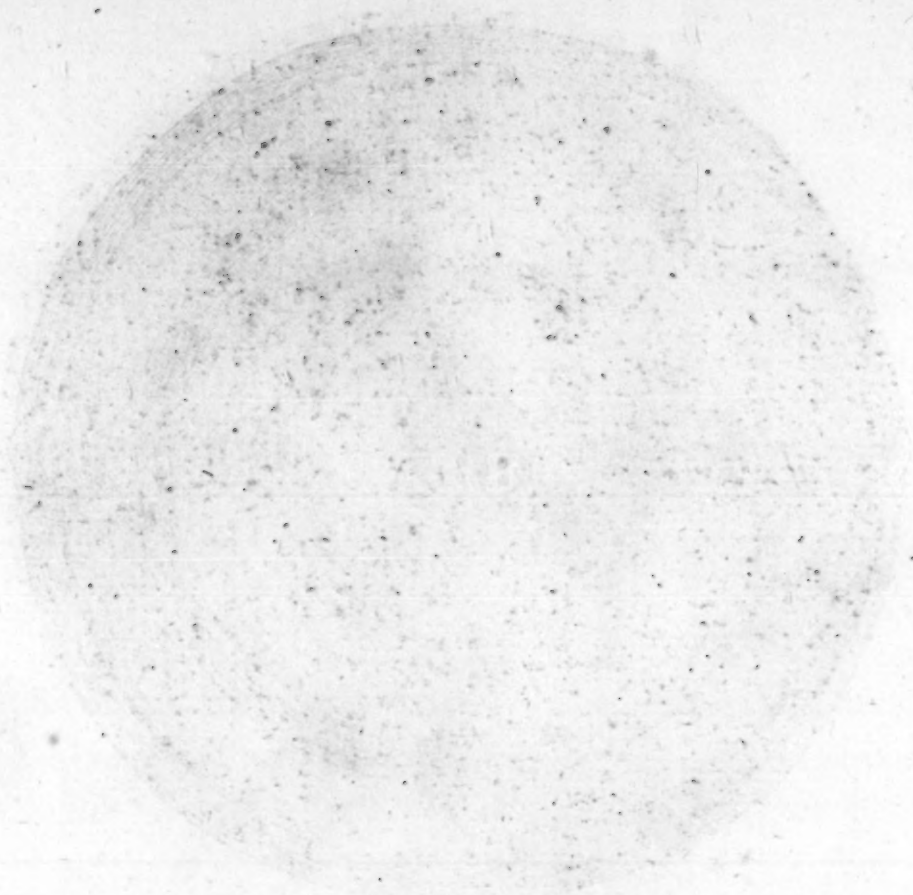
Pl 36



Pub. march 1. 1785 for L. Hooper

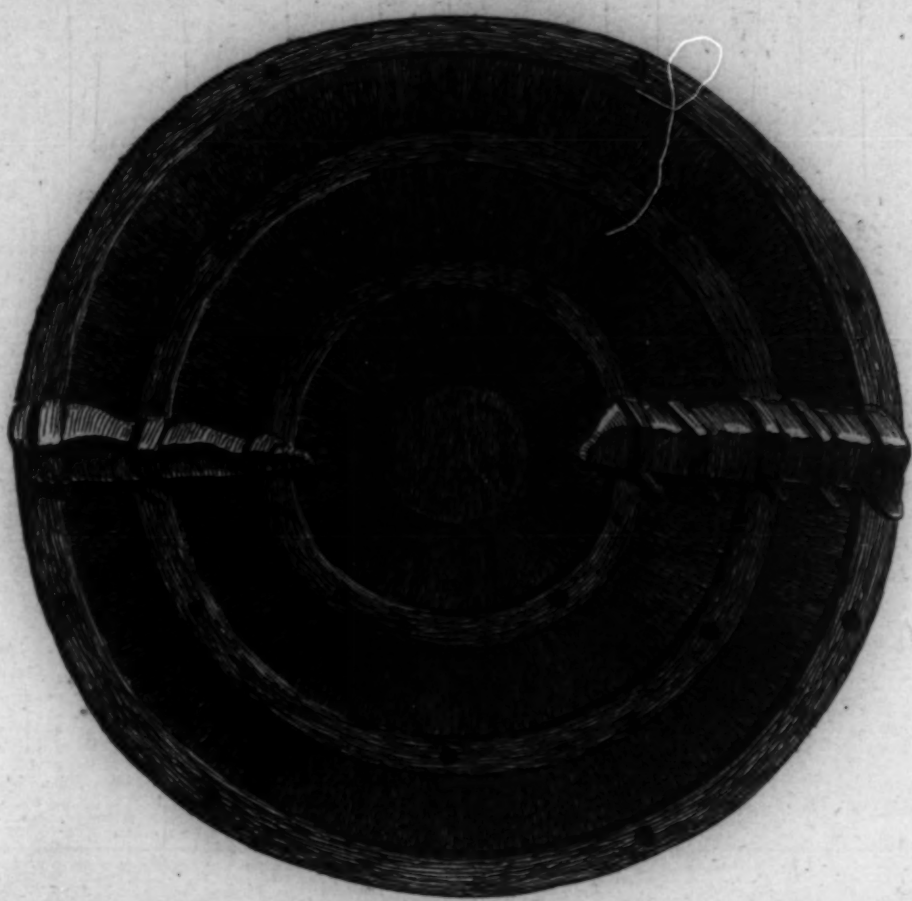
Hamilton Sc





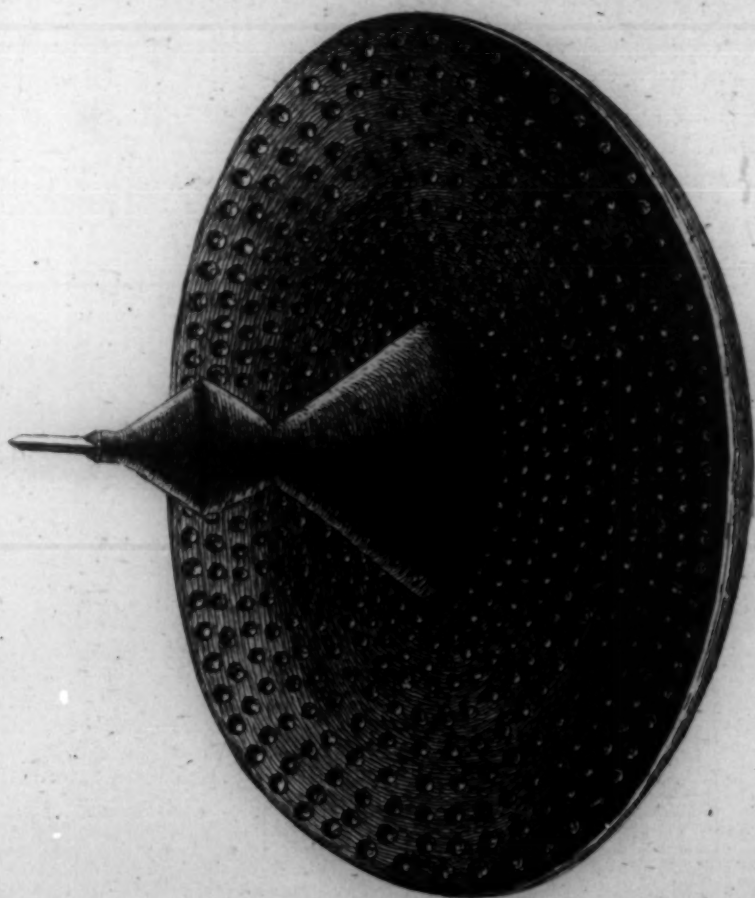


Pl 37

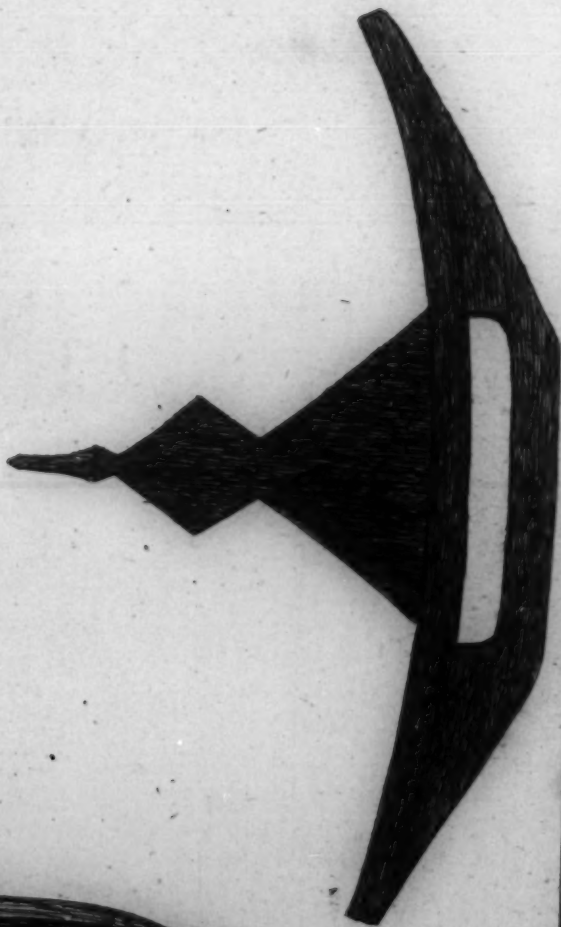


1

2



3



4



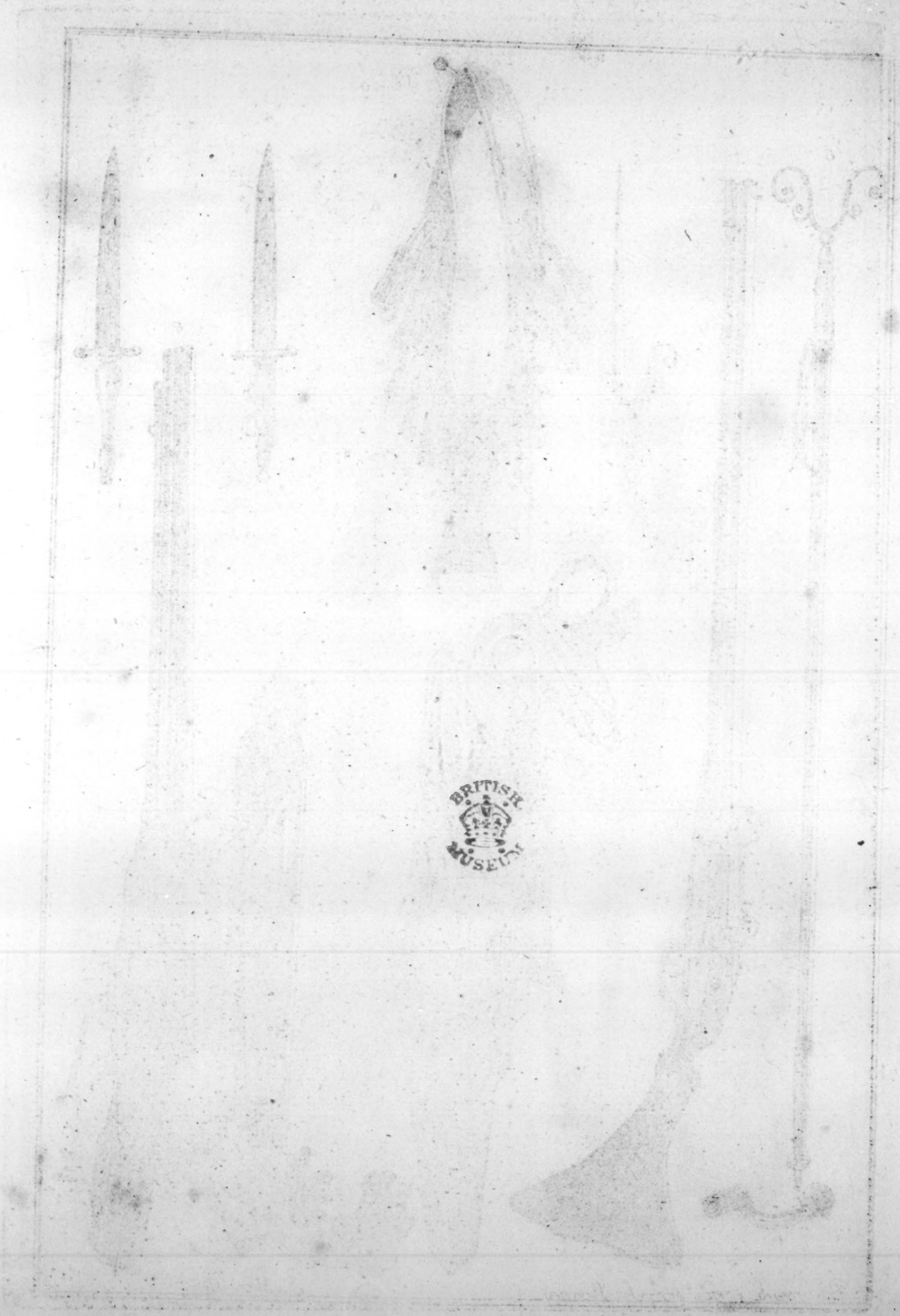
Pl March 1. 1786 for L. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc2









BRITISH  
MUSEUM



Pl 39



Pub March 1. 1785 for J. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc







Pl 38



Pub March 1. 1785 for L. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc.



## OF THE PLATES.

### PLATE XXXVIII.

THIS plate also shews a man at arms of the 12th and 13th century, in the act of charging an enemy. He is armed much the same as the knight represented in plate 36, except that he has a hawberk of chain mail, i. e. formed of small iron rings.

### PLATE XXXIX.

THIS plate contains a buff coat, sword, shoulder belt, and waist belt, Toledo, and a defence for the left arm, worn in the time of Charles I. by Sir Francis Rodes, Bart. of Balbrough Hall, Derbyshire.

FIG. 1. Fore part of the buff coat, which was formerly decorated with gold lace, the body is lined with coarse linen, the buttons and hoops of silver wire and brown silk, the lacing string of coarse white tape.

FIG. 2. The back part of the coat.

FIG. 3. A buff belt intended to be slung over the right shoulder, and fixed there by a loop on fig. 1. This belt has a loop and swivel, for the purpose of carrying a carabine.

FIG. 4. A sword whose hilt is of gilt silver, the gripe wire work, the blade triangular two feet five inches long, to it is a buff belt two inches three quarters broad.

FIG. 5. A buff covering for the left arm, contrived to answer the purpose of a shield, being composed of three skins of leather, with one of cartoon or pasteboard; the length twenty five inches, the width at the opening twelve inches, tapering towards the wrist, to it is fixed a buff glove.

FIG. 6. The outside of the glove and arm piece.

FIG. 7. A long toledo, with a hilt of filigrained steel, length of the blade three feet nine inches, finely tapering to a point.

FIG. 8. Section of the blade and scabbard.

FIG. 9. A more distinct design of the hilt of the forementioned sword.

N. B.



N. B. This sword belonged to a suit of common iron armour, with a barred helmet, the cuirass whereof is almost destroyed by rust. On the helmet are the letters J. R. John Rodes, son of Judge Francis Rodes, which Francis built Balborough Hall in 1583, and died in 1585.

N. B. The coat and some other parts of the drawing having been etched without reversing, brings the loop described in No. 1. and the sword No. 4, on the wrong side.

## PLATE XL.

FIG. 1. A matchlock musquet from the Tower of London.

FIG. 2. The inside of its lock on a larger scale.

FIG. 3. Its bayonet, to be fixed by sticking the handle into the muzzle of the musquet.

FIG. 4. The same sort of bayonet, to be fixed by means of the rings, as described and drawn by Mr. Gostling.

FIG. 5. The head of a musquet rest armed with a bayonet, as described by Bariffe.

FIG. 6. A common musquet rest, in the collection of Mr. Gostling.

FIG. 7. A set of bandileers, with powder flask, and bullet bag.

FIG. 8. A wheel lock piece in the collection of Mr. Brander.

FIG. 9. The lock on a larger scale.

FIG. 10. The spanner for spanning or winding up the spring of the wheel lock.

## PLATE XLI.

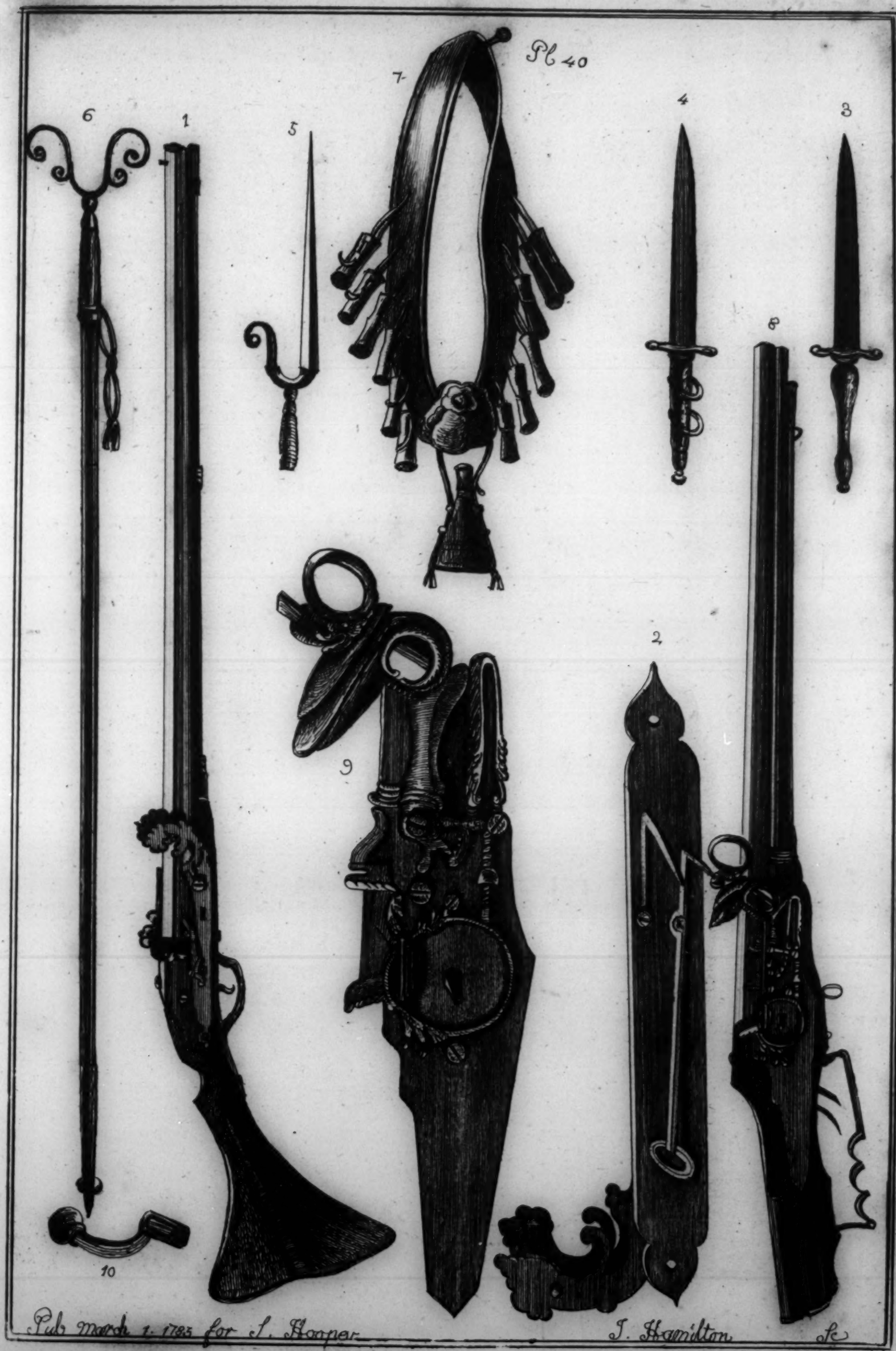
AN ancient iron mace in the collection of Gustavus Brander, Esq.

THE whole length of this mace is two feet one inch, the length of the head seven inches.

WEIGHT, three pounds nine ounces, the handle is hollow. The whole mace appears to have been gilt, at present most of the gilding is rubbed off. The handle is perforated near the middle for the passing of a ring, chain, or thong, to hang it to the saddle bow.

FIG.



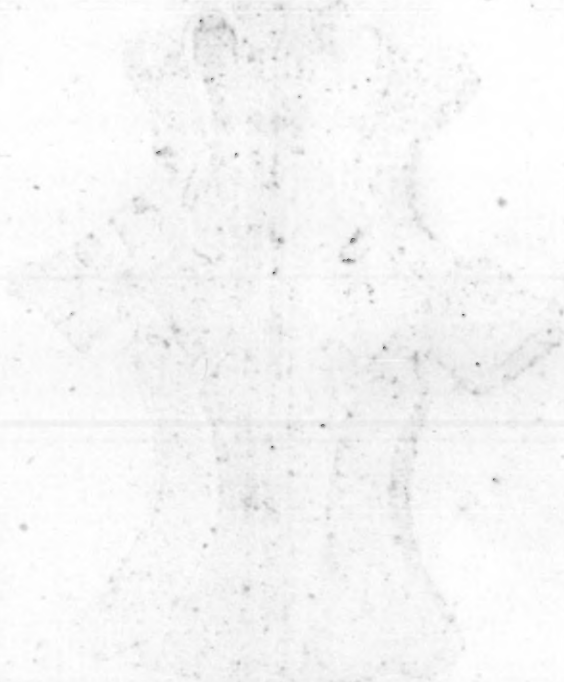


Pub March 1. 1785 for L. Hooper

J. Hamilton

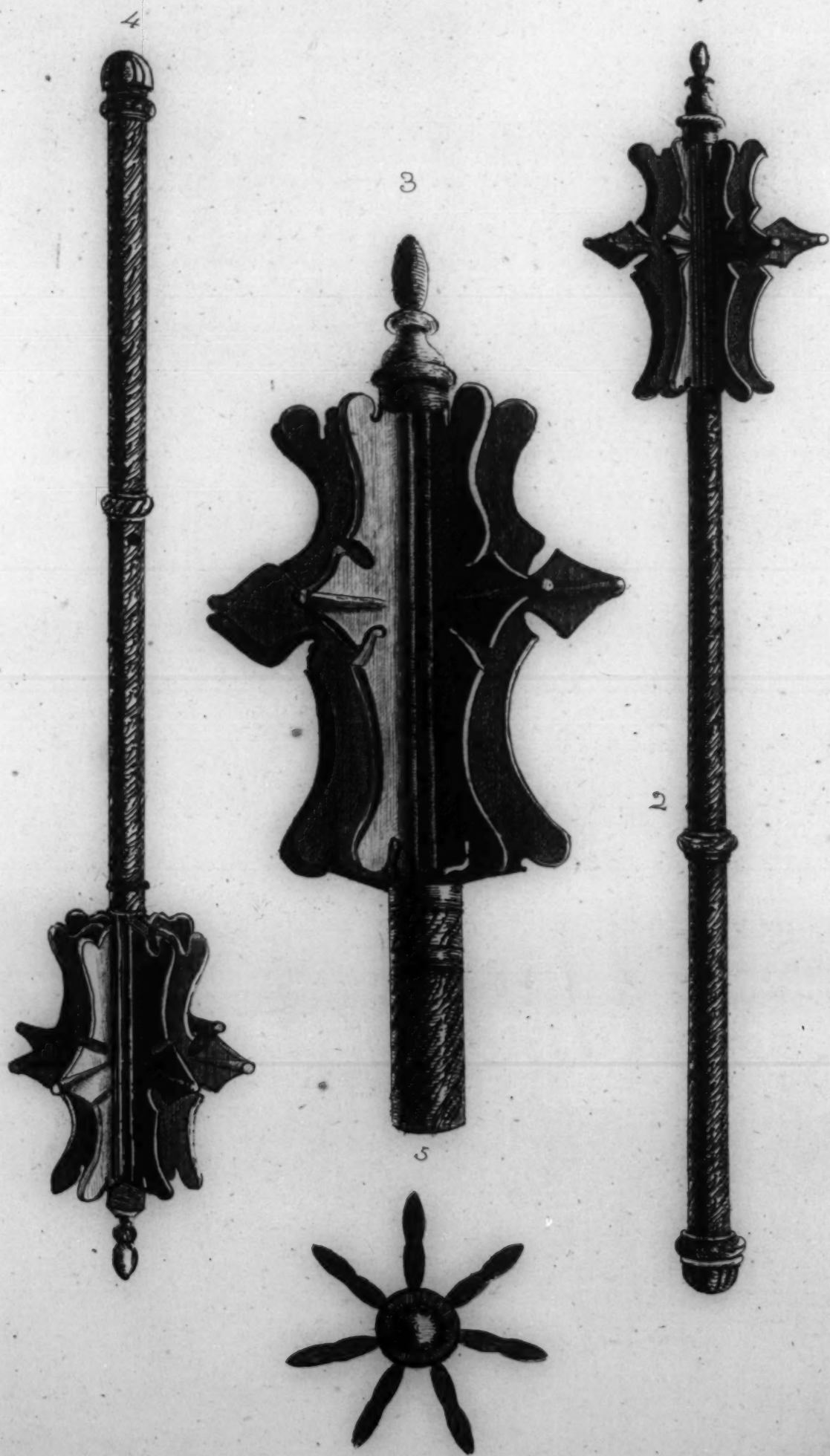
Sc







Pl 41



Pub. march 1. 1785 for S. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc



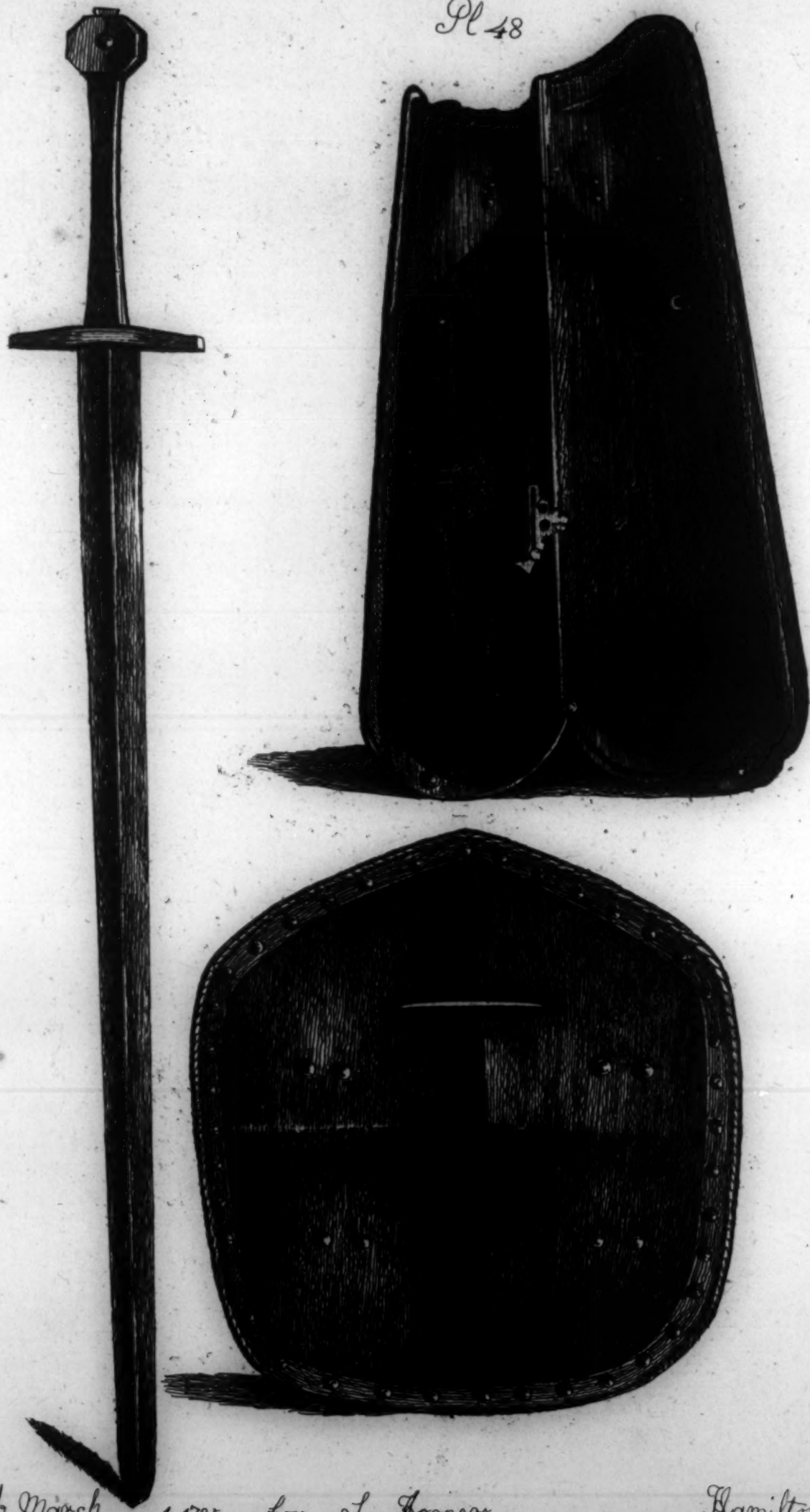








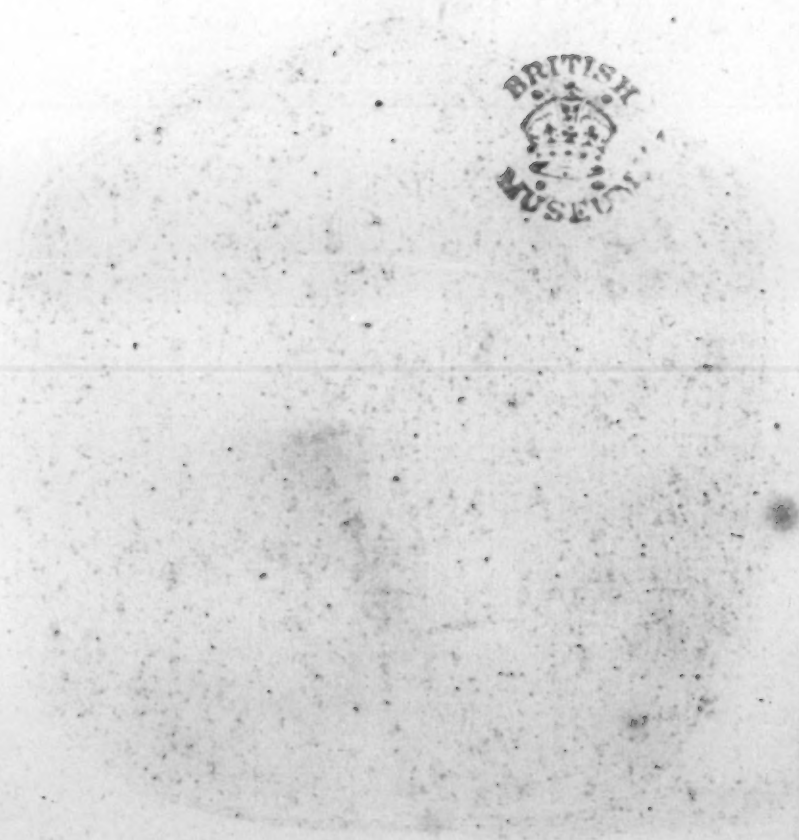
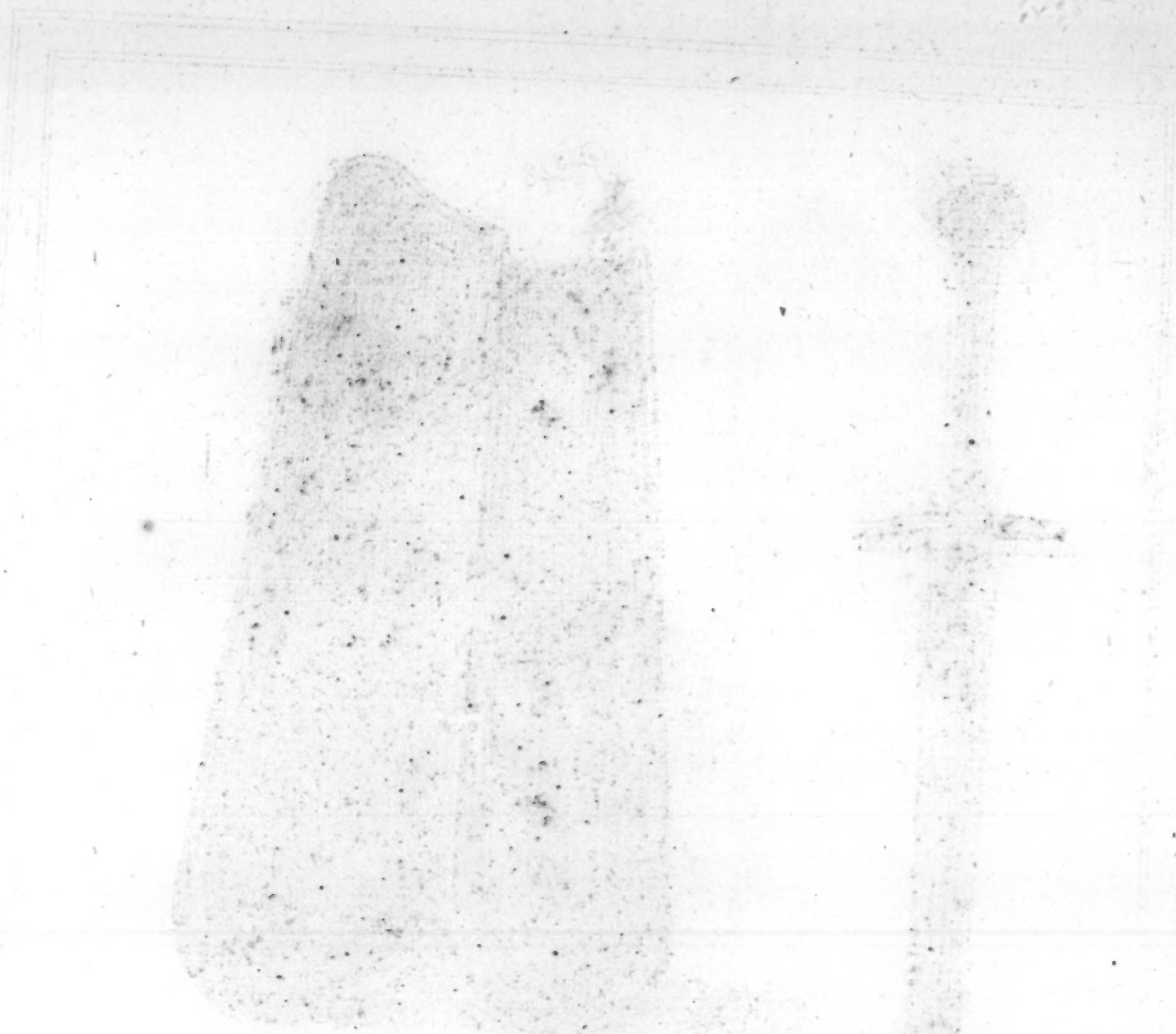
Pl 48



Pub March 1. 1725 for J. Cooper

Hamilton Sc







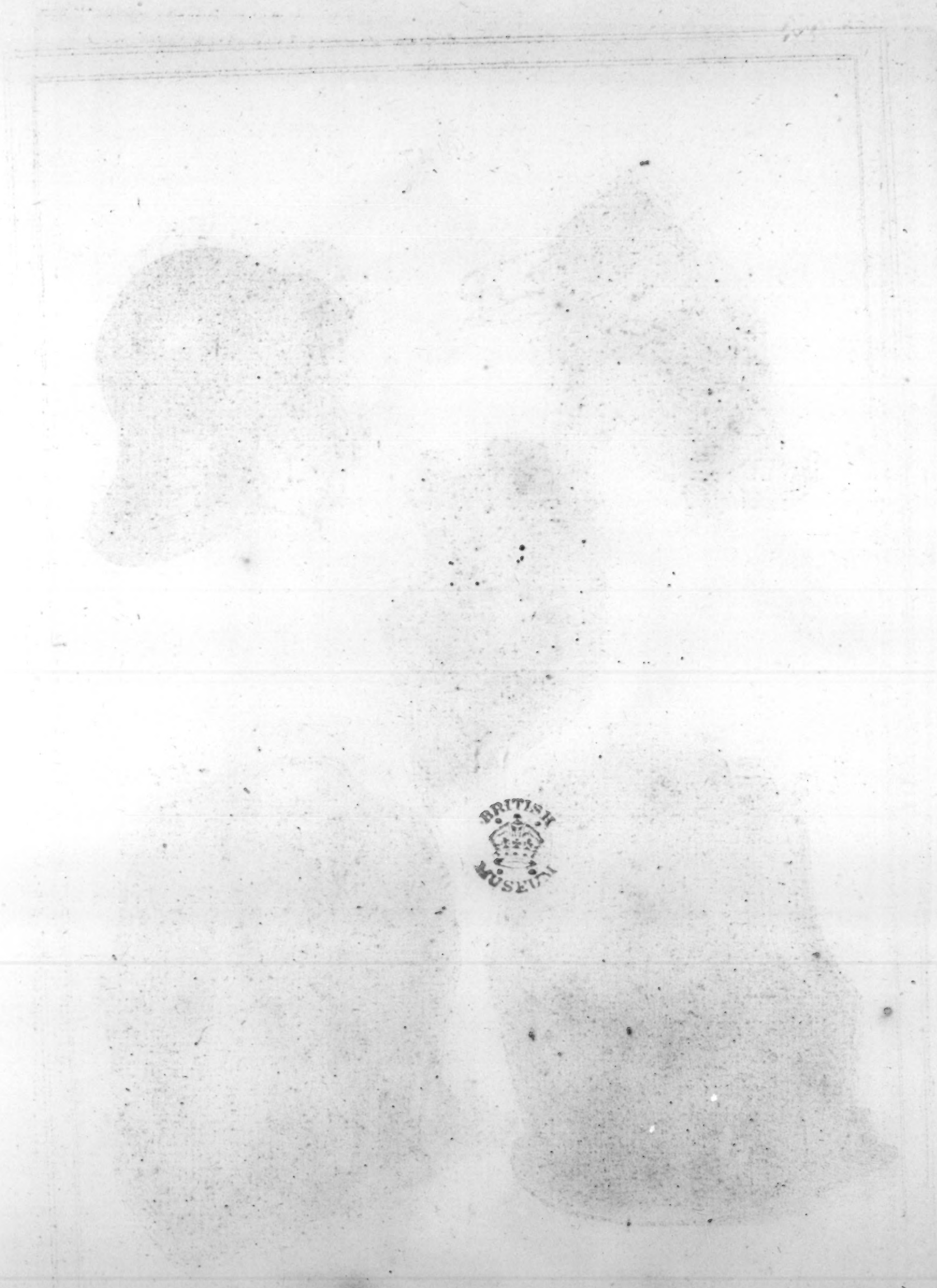
Pl 47



Pub March 1. 1785 for L. Hooper

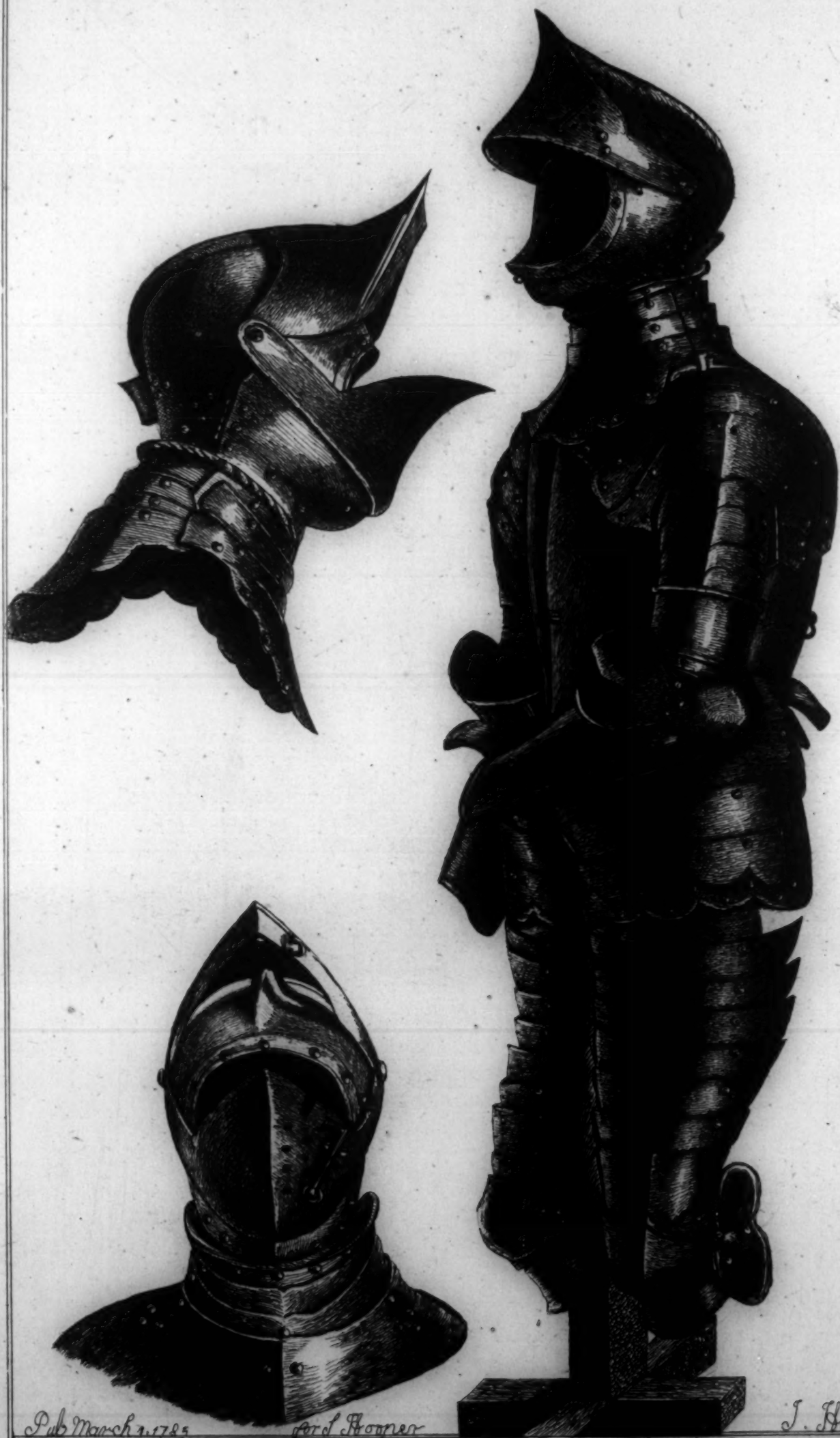
Hamilton Sc







Pl. 46



Pub March 2. 1785

for J. Hopper

J. Hamilton Sc.







Pl 45



Pub March 1, 1785 for L. Hooper

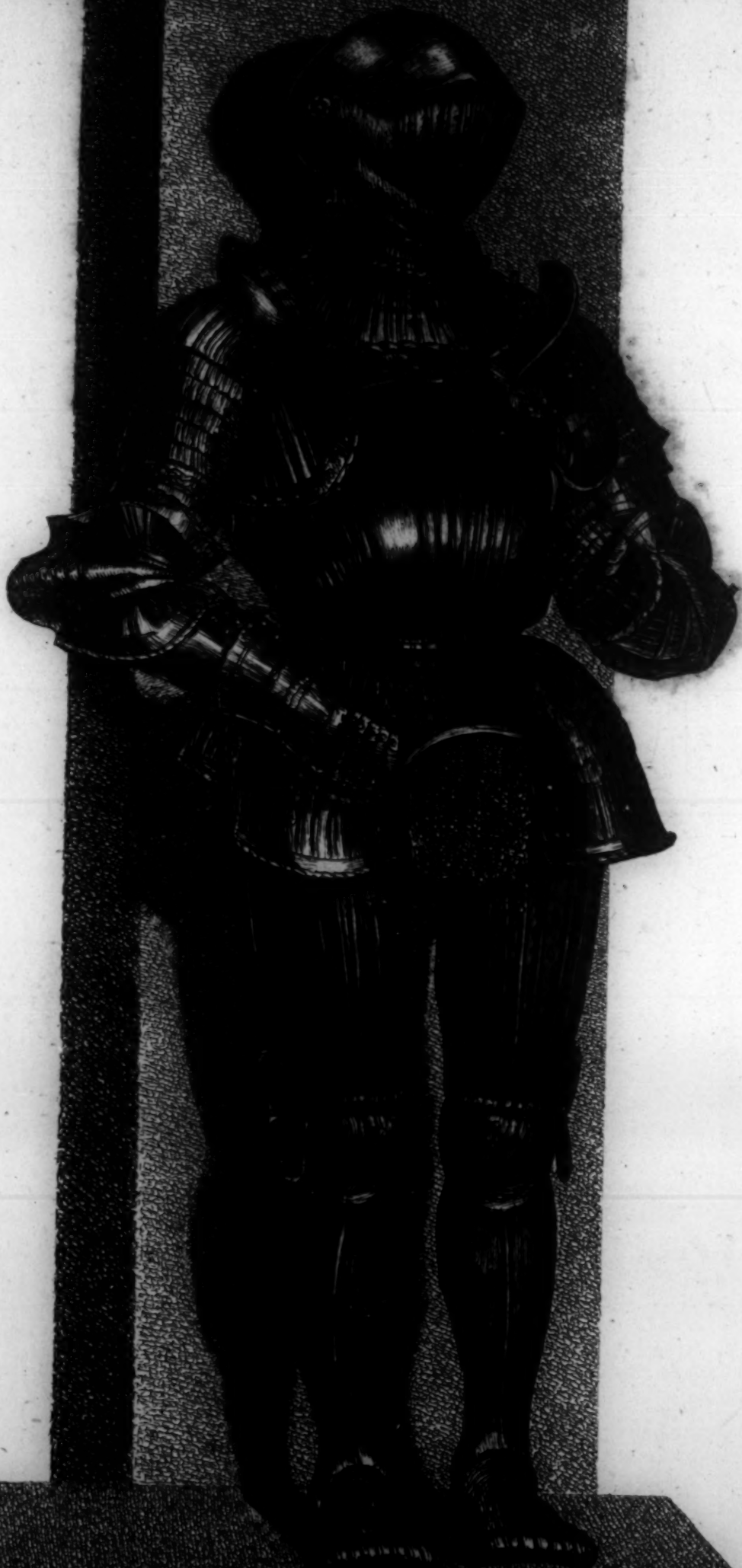
J. Hamilton Sc







Pl. 44



Publ March 1. 1785 for S. Hooper

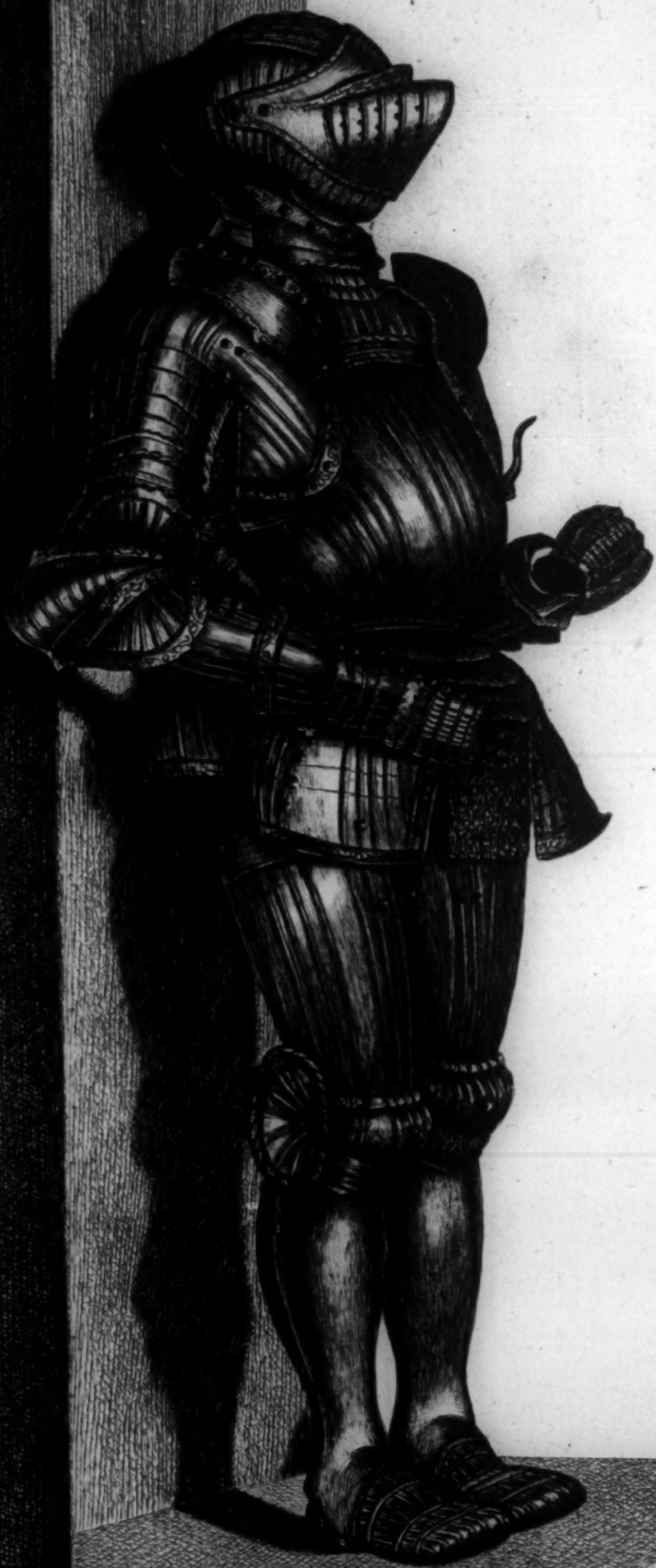
J. Hamilton Sc







Pl 43



Pub March 1. 1785 for A. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc







Pl 42



Pub March 1 1785 for J. Hooper

J. Hamilton Sc.



PLATE XLII.

FIG. 1. Part of a helmet shewn in Warwick Castle, said to have belonged to Guy earl of Warwick.

FIG. 2. A side view of the same helmet, with the pivot, and a small fragment of the visor.

FIG. 3. and 4. Two views of an iron chafron of uncommon construction, said to have belonged to the above-mentioned earl.

PLATE XLIII.

AN elegant suit of fluted armour brought by Lord Warwick from Germany.

PLATE XLIV.

A FRONT view of the same suit.

PLATE XLV.

A SUIT of armour said to have belonged to the Duke of Monmouth.

PLATE XLVI.

FIG. 1. Another view of the same suit; fig. 2 and 3 different views of the helmet belonging to it.

PLATE XLVII.

THE head-piece, breast and back, which Lord Brooke had on, when killed in the clofe at Lichfield. A. D. 1643.

PLATE XLVIII.

TWO ancient singular pieces of armour, and a two handed sword, said to have belonged to Guy earl of Warwick.

ADDED

d

FIG.



FIG. 1. A breast plate, in length three feet one inch, in breadth at the top one foot four inches, at the bottom two feet, weight fifty-two pounds.

FIG. 2. A shield perforated in the center, enabling the bearer to cover his head without interrupting his sight. Its measure two feet two inches, by two feet one inch. Its weight thirty-two pounds.

FIG. 3. The sword, its length five feet six inches long, its weight twenty pounds.

THESE six plates were drawn from the original armour by that ingenious artist Mr. Danks, at the expence of the Right Honourable the Earl of Warwick, who permitted engravings to be made for this work, for which the author here begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgements.

#### PLATE XLIX.

REPRESENTS an uncommon engine, supposed to be a tinker's mortar, which being fixed on a stick was used for throwing grenades; the upper view of it shews it open, that at the bottom gives its appearance when shut: the original is in the collection of Capt. Robson of Chelsea.

N. B. The two views of the back and breast pieces not before described in plate xiv. are the property of Mr. Cosway, and belong to the same suit as the poldrons and avant bras. The knee piece was drawn from one in the tower.



ADDENDA.



## A D D E N D A.

**T**O the article of mail armour it may be added, that the hauberk was frequently called *le brugne*, (a) in all likelihood from its colour, when rusted by bad weather.

BESIDES the shields already mentioned, two other sorts sometimes occur in history and old romances, the first indeed is of greater antiquity than comes within the limits of this work, but as it is not generally known, I shall here describe it. This is the shoulder shield, which derives its name from being fixed to that part. Procopius in his History of the Persian wars, says this kind of shield was worn by the Roman archers of his time; (b) that it had no handle, but was fixed to the shoulder in order to guard the head and neck. This sort of shield was in use among the Saxons. Prince Æthelstan, in his will before quoted, (c) bequeaths his target and shoulder shield.

THE other sort are the perforated shields; some of these were pierced on the top, towards the right hand, to make a passage for the lance. A curious specimen of them is represented on a bas relievo engraved by Mr. Carter, from the carvings on the seats in the choir at the cathedral of Worcester. Others were perforated in or near the center, for sight, in order that the bearer might at the same time cover himself, and see the movements of his adversary. A specimen of this kind of shield is exhibited in plate 48, in the shield said to have belonged to Guy earl of Warwick.

---

(a) *Le Hauber ou Brugne*. Fauchet de l'origine des armes, &c. p. 40.

(b) BUT our archers now adances go into the field armed with habergeons and greaves that come up as high as their knees. They have besides their quiver of arrows on the right side, and a sword on their left, and some of them a javelin also fastened about them, and a kind of a short buckler, as it were, but without any handle, made fast to their shoulders, which serves to defend their head and neck. Hist. of Persian Wars, book i. p. 2. translated by Sir Henry Holcroft, 1653.



## A D D E N D A.

I HAVE somewhere seen, I think in the Spanish armory in the Tower of London, a perforated shield, with a pistol projecting from its center or umbo, and over it a small grated aperture for taking aim.

**FIRE-ARMS.**—The first introduction of hand-guns into this kingdom was in the year 1471, when King Edward IV. landing at Ravenspurge in Yorkshire, brought with him among other forces, three hundred Flemings armed with “hange-gunnes.” (d) This is an earlier date than has been generally assigned for that event. Among the Reverend Mr. Lamb’s notes on the battle of Floddon, is the following: “It is said that the first time muskets were used in Britain, was at the siege of Berwick, anno 1521, they were then called hand-cannon;” but for this report or tradition, he cites no authority. Mr. Anderson in his History of Commerce gives the same date for that introduction. (e)

**LANCE-RESTS.**—A more simple kind of lance-rest than those represented in plate xxxi. were in use in Germany and Italy. These were only formed by a hook, fastened to the right side of the breast piece, into which the lance was laid. A rest of this kind is shewn in plate 43, but from the plate being reversed, appears on the left side instead of the right.

(d) IN the XLIX. yere of King Henry VI. cam King Edward with the Lord Hastings, the Lord Say, and IX.C Englishe men, and III.C Flemings with hange-gunnes. Leland’s Collect. vol. i. p. 721, transcribed from a nameless Chronicle. Probably the word hange is an error of either the transcriber or printer, and should have been hand.

(e) ANDERSON’S Hist. of Commerce, vol. i. p. 351. Musquets are mentioned as a weapon of the infantry in Poland, in the year 1475, “Quilibet peditum habeat balistam vel bombardam.” Let. Casimirii III. an. 1475. Leg. Polon. tom. 1. p. 228. These are generally assigned to the year 1520. Add. to vol. i. and ii. Warton’s History of Poetry.

F I N I S.



